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AN
ENLARGED EDITION
OF
MURRAY'S ABRIDGED
ENGLISH GRAMMAR;

CONTAINING
NUMEROUS ADDITIONAL EXERCISES
ON ALL BRANCHES OF THE SUBJECT.

BY THE REV. DR. GILES,
HEAD MASTER OF THE CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.

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PREFACE.

OF all the writers on English Grammar, Lindley Murray has enjoyed by far the greatest share of popularity; and the fact that his little Abridgment of his own work, having gone through one hundred and twenty-three editions, is at present sold most extensively in stereotype, must be a convincing proof that the author and his work have not yet begun to experience any change of popular opinion.

It has been thought that a new edition of this Abridgment, augmented and adapted to the use of the intermediate classes of learners, may be a useful volume in the hands of the English teacher. Besides those, to whom the smaller Abridgment is serviceable, there are others to whom the tutor would gladly convey a little more extended information on *the subject* of their grammatical studies; and,

it might be considered highly useful for those who have gone through the small volume, to retrace their steps and take an enlarged view of the ground which they have traversed. Moreover, as example is always better than precept, the utility of analysing the whole subject of English Grammar by means of copious exercises, must be evident to all.

With these views, the present volume is sent forth, being, as it were, an enlarged Abridgment of Lindley Murray, and containing examples and exercises so numerous that a pupil, who has gone through them all, may be fairly supposed to possess a very competent and satisfactory knowledge of the subject.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing the English language with propriety.

It is divided into four parts, viz. **ORTHOGRAPHY**, **ETYMOLOGY**, **SYNTAX**, and **PROSODY**.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

LETTERS.

Orthography teaches the nature and powers of letters, and the just method of spelling words.

A letter is the first principle, or least part, of a word.

The letters of the English language, called the English Alphabet, are twenty-six in number.

These letters are the representatives of certain articulate sounds, which are the elements of the language. An articulate sound is the sound of the human voice, formed by the organs of speech.

The following is a list of the Roman and I
Characters :—

Roman.		Italic.		Name.
Cap.	Small.	Cap.	Small.	
A	a	A	a	ai
B	b	B	b	bee
C	c	C	c	see
D	d	D	d	dee
E	e	E	e	ee
F	f	F	f	ef
G	g	G	g	jee
H	h	H	h	aitch
I	i	I	i	i or eye
J	j	J	j	jay
K	k	K	k	kay
L	l	L	l	el
M	m	M	m	em
N	n	N	n	en
O	o	O	o	o
P	p	P	p	pee
Q	q	Q	q	cue
R	r	R	r	ar
S	s	S	s	ess
T	t	T	t	tee
U	u	U	u	u or you
V	v	V	v	vee
W	w	W	w	double u
X	x	X	x	eks
Y	y	Y	y	wy
Z	z	Z	z	zed

Letters are divided into vowels and consonants.

A vowel is an articulate sound, that can be perfectly uttered by itself : as, *a, e, o* ; which are formed without the help of any other sound.

A consonant is an articulate sound, which cannot be perfectly uttered without the help of a vowel ; as, *b, d, f, l* ; which require vowels to express them fully.

The vowels are, *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*.

W and *y* are consonants when they begin a word or syllable ; but in every other situation they are vowels.

Consonants are divided into mutes and semi-vowels.

The mutes cannot be sounded *at all* without the aid of a vowel. They are *b, p, t, d, k*, and *c* and *g* hard.

The semi-vowels have an imperfect sound of themselves. They are *f, l, m, n, r, s, v, x, z*, and *c* and *g* soft.*

Four of the semi-vowels, namely *l, m, n, r*, are also distinguished by the name of *liquids*, from

* For the distinction between the *nature* and the *name* of a consonant, see 12mo. Grammar, *Fifteenth*, or any subsequent edition, p. 19.

their readily uniting with other consonants, and flowing as it were into their sounds.

A diphthong is the union of two vowels, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice ; as *ea* in beat, *ou* in sound, *ai* in faith, *oy* in boy, *eu* in feud, *oo* in foot, *oa* in boat.

A triphthong is the union of three vowels, pronounced in like manner ; as *eau* in beau, *iew* in view.

A proper diphthong is that in which both the vowels are sounded ; as *oi* in voice, *ou* in ounce.

An improper diphthong has but one of the vowels sounded ; as *ea* in eagle, *oa* in boat.

SYLLABLES.

A syllable is a sound either simple or compound, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice, and constituting a word, or part of a word ; as, *a*, *an*, *ant*, and *fa* in father.

Spelling is the art of rightly dividing words into their syllables ; or of expressing a word by its proper letters.* -

* Dr. Johnson's Dictionary is the best standard of English orthography.

WORDS.

Words are articulate sounds, used, by common consent, as signs of our ideas.

A word of one syllable is termed a monosyllable; as, boy, good: a word of two syllables, a dissyllable; as, woman: a word of three syllables, a trisyllable; as, grandfather: and a word of four or more syllables, a polysyllable; as, preferable, indubitable.

All words are either primitive or derivative.

A primitive word is that which cannot be reduced to any simpler word in the language; as, man, good, content.

Simple words are variously divided by different writers; as, pol-ish or po-lish, cov-et or co-vet, &c.

A derivative word is that which may be reduced to another word *in English* of greater simplicity; as, manful, goodness, contentment, Yorkshire.

ETYMOLOGY.

THE second part of Grammar is Etymology; which treats of the different sorts of words, their various modifications, and their derivations.

There are in English nine sorts of words, or, as they are commonly called, PARTS OF SPEECH ; namely, the ARTICLE, the SUBSTANTIVE OR NOUN, the ADJECTIVE, the PRONOUN, the VERB, the ADVERB, the PREPOSITION, the CONJUNCTION, and the INTERJECTION.

1. An Article is a word prefixed to substantives, to point them out, and to show how far their signification extends ; as, *a* garden, *an* eagle, *the* woman.

2. A Substantive or noun is the name of any thing that exists, or of which we have any notion ; as, *London*, *man*, *virtue*.

A substantive may, in general, be distinguished by its taking an article before it, or by its making sense of itself ; as, *a book*, *the sun*, *an apple* ; *temperance*, *industry*, *chastity*.

3. An Adjective is a word added to a substantive, to express its quality ; as, *an industrious* man, *a virtuous* woman.

An adjective may be known by its making sense with the addition of the word *thing* ; as, *a good thing*, *a bad thing* ; or with the addition of any substantive whatever ; as, *a sweet apple*, *a pleasant prospect*.

4. A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word ; as, *The man* is happy ; *he* is benevolent ; *he* is useful.

5. A Verb is a word which signifies to BE, to DO, or to SUFFER; as, "I *am*, I *rule*, I *am ruled*."

A Verb may generally be distinguished by its making sense with any of the personal pronouns, or the word *to*, before it; as, I *walk*, he *plays*, they *write*; or, *to walk*, *to play*, *to write*.

6. An Adverb is a part of speech joined to a verb, an adjective, and sometimes to another adverb, to express some quality, or circumstance respecting it; as, he reads *well*; a *truly* good man; he writes *very correctly*.

An adverb may be generally known by its answering to the question, How? How much? When? or Where? as, in the phrase, "He reads *correctly*," the answer to the question, How does he read? is, *correctly*.

7. Prepositions serve to connect words with one another, and to show the relation between them; as, "He went *from* London *to* York;" "she is *above* disguise;" "they are supported *by* industry."

A preposition may be known by its admitting after it a personal pronoun in the objective case; as, *with*, *for*, *to*, &c. which will allow the objective case after them; as, *with him*, *for her*, *to them*, &c.

8. A Conjunction is a part of speech that is chiefly used to connect sentences; so as, out of two or more sentences, to make but one; it some-

times connects only words; as, "Thou *and* he are happy, *because* you are good." "Two *and* three are five."

9. An Interjection is a word used to express some passion or emotion of the mind; as, "Oh! I have alienated my friend; alas! I fear for life."

ARTICLE.

An Article is a word prefixed to substantives, to point them out, and to show how far their signification extends; as, *a* garden, *an* eagle, *the* woman.

In English there are but two articles, *a* and *the*; *a* becomes *an* before a vowel, and before a silent *h*; as, *an* acorn, *an* hour. But if the *h* be sounded, the *a* only is to be used; as, *a* hand, *a* heart, *a* highway.

To this rule there are some exceptions; thus we say, *An* heroic act, *an* historical composition.

U long at the beginning of a word is made up of the sound of initial *y* and *o* in move: it therefore requires the article *a* before it and not *an*; as, *a* unit, *a* union, but *an* *uninterrupted* business.

A or *an* is styled the indefinite article: it is

used in a vague sense, to point out one single thing of the kind, in other respects indeterminate; as, "Give me *a* book;" "Bring me *an* apple."

The is called the definite article, because it ascertains what particular thing or things are meant; as, "Give me *the* book;" "Bring me *the* apples;" meaning some particular book, or apples, referred to.

A substantive, without any article to limit it, is generally taken in its widest sense; as, "A candid temper is proper for man;" that is, for all mankind.

A or *an* is in general used before nouns of the singular number only; as, *a* tall man, *a* fine horse. It is however used before certain nouns of the plural number; as, *a few* apples, *a great many* pears.

The is in general used before nouns, whether of the singular or of the plural number; as, *the* good man, *the* good men. It is also used before certain adverbs of the comparative and superlative degrees; as, "*the more* I read this book, *the better* I like it;" "He did his lesson *the best*."

No article is used before nouns, when the whole class is signified; as, *Man* possesses reasoning powers; *beasts* do not.

The article *the* is sometimes prefixed to a noun of general signification in the singular number, to denote the whole class; as, “ *The* lion is more generous than *the* tiger;” *i. e.* lions are more generous than tigers.

SUBSTANTIVE.*

A substantive or noun is the name of any thing which exists, or of which we have any notion; as, *London, man, virtue.*

Substantives are either proper or common.

Proper substantives are the names appropriated to individuals; as, *George, London, Thames.*

Common substantives stand for kinds containing many sorts, or for sorts containing many individuals under them; as *animal, man, tree, &c.*

* As soon as the learner has committed to memory the definitions of the article and substantive, he should be employed in parsing these parts of speech, as they are arranged in the corresponding Exercises, in the Appendix. The learner should proceed in this manner, through all the definitions and rules, regularly turning to, and parsing, the exercises of one definition or rule, before he proceeds to another. In the same order, he should be taught to correct the erroneous examples in the Exercises. For further directions respecting the mode of using the Exercises, see “*English Exercises*,” *Tenth*, or any subsequent Edition, pp. 9—12.

Substantives, denoting qualities of either persons or things, are called abstract; as, virtue, vice, misery.

To substantives belong gender, number, and case; and they are all of the third person, when spoken *of*, and of the second, when spoken *to*; as, "Blessings attend us on every side: Be grateful, children of men!" that is, "*ye* children of men."

GENDER.

Gender is the distinction of nouns, with regard to sex. There are three genders, the Masculine, the Feminine, and the Neuter.

The masculine gender denotes animals of the male kind; as, a man, a horse, a bull.

The feminine gender signifies animals of the female kind; as, a woman, a duck, a hen.

The neuter gender denotes objects which are neither males nor females; as, a field, a house, a garden.

Some nouns are common; *i.e.* either masculine or feminine; as, parent, child, infant, servant, writer.

Some substantives naturally neuter are, by a figure of speech, converted into the masculine or

feminine gender ; as, when we say of the sun, is setting, and of a ship, *she* sails well, &c.

The English language has three methods distinguishing the sex, viz.

1. By different words : as,

Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Bachelor.	{ Maid <i>or</i> Spinster.	Husband.	Wife.
Boar.	Sow.	King.	Queen.
Boy.	Girl.	Lad.	Lass.
Brother.	Sister.	Lord.	Lady.
Buck.	Doe.	Man.	Woman.
Bull.	Cow.	Master,	Mistress.
Bullock, ox, <i>or</i> Steer.	{ Heifer.	Milster.	Spawner.
Cock.	Hen.	Nephew.	Niece.
Dog.	Bitch.	Ram.	Ewe.
Drake.	Duck.	Singer.	{ Songstress <i>or</i> Singer.
Earl.	Countess.	Sloven.	{ Slut <i>or</i> Sloven.
Father.	Mother.	Son.	Daughter.
Friar.	Nun.	Stag.	Hind.
Gander.	Goose.	Uncle.	Aunt.
Hart.	Roe.	Wizard.	Witch.
Horse.	Mare.		

2. By a difference of termination ; as,

Abbot.	Abbess.	Baron.	Baroness.
Actor.	Actress.	Bridegroom.	Bride.
Administrator.	Administratrix.	Benefactor.	Benefactress.
Adulterer.	Adultress.	Caterer.	Cateress.
Ambassador.	Ambadress.	Chanter.	Chantress.
Arbiter.	Arbitress.	Conductor.	Conductress.

Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Count.	Countess.	Patron.	Patroness.
Deacon.	Deaconess.	Peer.	Peeress.
Duke.	Duchess.	Poet.	Poetess.
Elector.	Electress.	Priest.	Priestess.
Emperor.	Empress.	Prince.	Princess.
Enchanter.	Enchantress.	Prior.	Prioress.
Executor.	Executrix.	Prophet.	Prophetess.
Governor.	Governess.	Protector.	Protectress.
Heir.	Heiress.	Shepherd.	Shepherdess.
Hero.	Heroine.	Songster.	Songstress.
Hunter.	Huntress.	Sorcerer.	Sorceress.
Host.	Hostess.	Sultan.	{ Sultaness or
Jew.	Jewess.		{ Sultana.
Landgrave.	Landgravine.	Tiger.	Tigress.
Lion.	Lioness.	Traitor.	Traitress.
Margrave.	Margravine.	Tutor.	Tutoress.
Marquis.	Marchioness.	Viscount.	Viscountess.
Master.	Mistress.	Votary.	Votaress.
Mayor.	Mayoress.	Widower.	Widow.

3. By a noun, pronoun, or adjective, being *pre-fixed* to the substantive; as,

A cock-sparrow.	A hen-sparrow.
A man-servant.	A maid-servant.
A he-goat.	A she-goat.
A he-bear.	A she-bear.
A male child.	A female child.
Male descendants.	Female descendants.

NUMBER.

Number is the consideration of an object, one or more.

Substantives are of two numbers, the singular and the plural.

The singular number expresses but one object, as, a chair, a table.

The plural number signifies more objects than one ; as, chairs, tables.

Some nouns, from the nature of the thing which they express, are used only in the singular ; others only in the plural ; as, wheat, bread, pitch, gold, sloth, pride, drunkenness, &c., which are of the singular ; and bellows, scissors, ashes, riches, minutiae, &c., which are of the plural number.

Nouns of the singular number, containing many individuals, are called nouns of multitude ; as, the people, the nobility.

Some words are the same in both numbers ; as, deer, sheep, swine, apparatus, brace, dozen, species, &c.

The plural number of nouns is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular ; as, dove, doves ; face, faces ; thought, thoughts. But when the singular

stantive singular ends in *x*, *ch*, *sh*, *o*, *ss*, or *s*, we add *es* in the plural ; as, box, boxes ; church, churches ; genius, geniuses ; hero, heroes ; kiss, kisses ; lash, lashes ; rebus, rebuses.

But nouns ending in *ch* hard, and many technical names ending in *o*, are exceptions to this rule, and form their plural regularly ; as, stomach, stomachs ; epoch, epochs ; folio, folios ; trio, trios ; canto, cantos ; junto, juntos ; tyro, tyros ; solo, solos ; quarto, quartos.

Nouns ending in *f* or *fe*, are sometimes rendered plural by the change of those terminations into *ves* ; as, loaf, loaves ; wife, wives. A large number, however, form their plurals regularly by adding *s* only ; as, dwarf, dwarfs ; chief, chiefs ; gulf, gulfs ; hoof, hoofs ; and all those which end in *ff* ; as, muff, muffs ; ruff, ruffs.

Such as have *y* in the singular, with no other vowel in the same syllable, change it into *ies* in the plural ; as, beauty, beauties ; fly, flies ; but the *y* is not changed, when a vowel comes before it ; as, key, keys ; delay, delays.

Nouns in *um* or *on* have *a* in the plural ; as, stratum, strata ; memorandum, memoranda ; &c. Nouns in *is* have *es* ; as, axis, axes ; basis, bases.

A large number of other words, derived from

the Latin and other foreign languages, retain the plurals, which they have in those languages ; as, apex, apices ; appendix, appendices *or* appendices ; calx, calces ; cherub, cherubim *or* cherubs ; focus, foci *or* focuses ; genus, genera ; index, indices *or* indexes ; lamina, laminæ ; magus, magi ; stamen, stamina ; seraph, seraphim *or* seraphs ; stimulus, stimuli ; virtuoso, virtuosi.

In general, common nouns only have a plural : proper names, however, are also made plural when several persons of the same name or family are signified ; as, the Scotts, the Williams, the Henries.

The old ending of plural substantives was *en*, which is still retained in some words ; as, ox, oxen ; brother, brethren ; child, children.

CASE.

English substantives have three cases, the Nominative, Possessive, and Objective.*

The nominative case simply expresses the name of a thing, or the subject of the verb ; as, “ The boy plays ; ” “ The *girls* learn.”

* On the propriety of this objective case, see the *Duodecimo grammar*, *Twelfth*, or any subsequent edition, pp. 54, 55.

The possessive case denotes property or possession ; and is formed by adding an apostrophe with *s* to the nominative ; as, " The scholar's duty ;" " My father's house."

When the plural nominative ends in *s*, the possessive is formed by adding the apostrophe only ; as, " On eagles' wings ;" " The drapers' company."

Sometimes, also, when the singular ends in *ss*, the apostrophic *s* is not added ; as, " For goodness' sake ;" " For righteousness' sake."

If two or more possessive cases are coupled together by a conjunction, the apostrophe and *s* are added only to the last ; as, " John and Richard's father is come."

If any word or words immediately follow the possessive, describing more accurately the person or thing intended, the apostrophic *s* is placed after them ; as, " The King of England's crown ;" *i. e.* the crown of the King of England.

In many cases, where the addition of the apostrophic *s* would cause the noun to have an unpleasant sound, it is better to change the possessive into the objective case governed by *of* ; as, " The sake of conscience ;" " The justice of Arias."

In some instances we use both the possessive termination and the preposition *of* likewise; "He is a friend of Richard's;" *i. e.* one Richard's friends. In other cases we use preposition *of* only, and never the possessive; "The command of the army," not, "The army command."

The ancient ending of the possessive case is *is*: thus we find in old authors, "The bird's son" "The knight's sword."

The objective case is in form the same as nominative; it expresses the object of an action or of a relation; and generally follows a verb active, or a preposition; as, "John assailed Charles;" "They live in London."

English substantives are declined in the following manner:

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nominative Case.</i>	A mother.	Mothers.
<i>Possessive Case.</i>	A mother's.	Mothers'.
<i>Objective Case.</i>	A mother.	Mothers.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nominative Case.</i>	The man.	The men.
<i>Possessive Case.</i>	The man's.	The men's.
<i>Objective Case.</i>	The man.	The men.

ADJECTIVES.

An Adjective is a word added to a substantive, to express quality, quantity, number, or distinction; as, "An industrious man;" "little comfort;" "ten shillings;" "this soldier."

In English the adjective is not varied on account of gender, number, or case. Thus we say, "A careless boy; careless girls."

The only variation which it admits, is that of the degrees of comparison.

There are commonly reckoned three degrees of comparison; the positive, comparative, and superlative.

The positive state expresses the quality of an object, without any increase or diminution; as, good, wise, great.

The comparative degree increases or lessens the positive in signification; as, wiser, greater, less wise.

The superlative degree increases or lessens the positive to the highest or lowest degree; as, wisest, greatest, least wise.

The simple word, or positive, becomes the comparative, by adding *r* or *er*; and the superlative, by adding *st* or *est* to the end of it: as, wise, wiser, wisest; great, greater, greatest. The

adverbs *more* and *most*, placed before the adjective, have the same effect ; as, wise, *more* wise, *most* wise.

Monosyllables, for the most part, form their comparatives and superlatives by adding *er* and *est* to the positive ; as, mild, milder, mildest ; rich, richer, richest.

Dissyllables form their degrees of comparison, some in *er* and *est*, others in *more* and *most* ; as, happy, happier, happiest ; wretched, more wretched, most wretched.

Words of three or more syllables almost always form their degrees of comparison in *more* and *most* ; as, sorrowful, more sorrowful, most sorrowful.

Adjectives, ending in *y*, change *y* into *i* before *er* and *est* ; as, happy, happier, happiest ; heavy, heavier, heaviest. If a vowel precede, *y* is not changed ; as, gay, gayer, gayest ; gray, grayer, grayest.

Adjectives, ending in *e*, add *r* and *st* only ; as, polite, politer, politest.

An adjective, ending with a single consonant, doubles that consonant before *er* and *est* ; as, big, bigger, biggest ; wet, wetter, wettest ; red, redder, reddest.

Some adjectives form their superlatives by adding *most* to the end of the word ; as, upper, uppermost ; nether, nethermost.

Some adjectives are defective in some of the degrees of comparison ; as, *comp.* exterior, *sup.* extreme ; *comp.* upper, *sup.* uppermost.

Some adjectives, denoting positive qualities, which cannot be varied, do not admit of comparison ; as, green, black, chief, universal.

Some words of very common use are irregularly formed ; as, good, better, best ; bad, worse, worst ; little, less, least ; much or many, more, most ; and a few others.

PRONOUNS.

A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word ; as, " The man is happy," "*he* is benevolent," "*he* is useful."

There are three kinds of pronouns, viz. the Personal, the Relative, and the Adjective Pronoun.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

There are five personal pronouns ; viz. *I, thou, he, she, it* ; with their plurals, *we, ye or you, they*.

Personal pronouns admit of person, number, gender, and case.

The persons of pronouns are three in each of the numbers, viz.

<i>I</i> , is the first person	} Singular.
<i>Thou</i> , is the second person	
<i>He, she, or it</i> , is the third person	
<i>We</i> , is the first person	} Plural.
<i>Ye or you</i> , is the second person	
<i>They</i> , is the third person.	

The numbers of pronouns, like those of substantives, are two, the singular and the plural; as, *I, thou, he ; we, ye or you, they*.

Gender has respect only to the third person singular of the pronouns, *he, she, it*. *He* is masculine; *she* is feminine; *it* is neuter.

Pronouns have three cases; the nominative, the * possessive, and the objective.

* It is a general error with English Grammarians to consider mine, thine, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs, as cases of the personal pronouns. The truth is, that they are independent adjectives, and may be used in any case whatever, according to the substantive with which they are in connection. It has not, however, been thought expedient in this edition to deviate from the received opinion.

The objective case of a pronoun has, in general, a form different from that of the nominative or the possessive case.

The personal pronouns are thus declined:—

Person.	Case.	Singular.	Plural.
<i>First.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	I.	We.
	<i>Possess.</i>	Mine.	Ours.
	<i>Obj.</i>	Me.	Us.
<i>Second.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	Thou.	Ye or you.
	<i>Possess.</i>	Thine.	Yours.
	<i>Obj.</i>	Thee.	You.
<i>Third.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	He.	They.
<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Possess.</i>	His.	Theirs.
	<i>Obj.</i>	Him.	Them.
<i>Third.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	She.	They.
<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Possess.</i>	Hers.	Theirs.
	<i>Obj.</i>	Her.	Them.
<i>Third.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	It.	They.
<i>Neuter.</i>	<i>Possess.</i>	Its.	Theirs.
	<i>Obj.</i>	It.	Them.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Relative Pronouns are such as relate, in general, to some word or phrase going before, which is thence called the antecedent: they are *who*,

which, and *that*; as, "The man is happy *who* lives virtuously." *

What is a kind of compound relative, including both the antecedent and the relative, and is mostly equivalent to *that which*; as, "This is *what* I wanted;" that is to say, "*the thing which* I wanted."

Who is applied to persons, *which* to animals irrational and things inanimate; as, "He is a friend *who* is faithful in adversity;" "The *bird, which* sung so sweetly, is flown;" "This is the *tree, which* produces no fruit."

Which also is sometimes applied to persons, in order to distinguish one individual from another; as "Our Father *which* art in heaven," as distinguished from our earthly Father.

Who and *that* are also sometimes used as compound relatives and are equivalent to he who, that which; as "*Who* steals my purse steals trash," i. e. *he who* steals: "We speak *that* we do know," i. e. we speak *that which* we do know.

The relative *which* sometimes has a whole clause, or member of a sentence, for its ante-

* See Grammar, *Fourteenth*, or any subsequent edition, p. 62, the note.

cedent ; as “The fruit is ripe, which gives me much pleasure ;” *i. e.* which thing gives me much pleasure.

The relatives *who* and *which* are sometimes entirely omitted ; as “The man I saw yesterday ;” “The thing you have done to-day.”

Which has no possessive case of its own : *whose* is sometimes used to supply its place ; as “The field, whose verdure is pleasing.”

That, as a relative, is often used to prevent the too frequent repetition of *who* and *which*. It is applied to both persons and things ; as “*He that acts wisely deserves praise ;*” “Modesty is a *quality that* highly adorns a woman.”

Who and *which* are of both numbers, and are thus declined :

SINGULAR AND PLURAL.

<i>Nominative.</i>	Who, which.
<i>Possessive.</i>	Whose.
<i>Objective.</i>	Whom, which.

The adverbs *ever*, *so*, *soever*, are added to *who*, *which*, and *what*, to extend their signification ; as *whoever*, *whoso*, *whatever*, *whichever*.

Who, *which*, *what*, are called *Interrogatives*, when they are used in asking questions : as,

“ *Who* is he ? ” “ *Which* is the book ? ” “ *What* are you doing ? ”

When the antecedent consists of two nouns, the one a person, the other a thing, *that* should be used, in preference to *who* and *which* ; as “ The man and the dog *that* are in the court. ”

In some other cases, also, as after superlative adjectives, and after the interrogative *who* ? &c., *that* is used rather than *who* or *which* ; as “ Who *that* has once seen him can forget him ? He is the tallest man *that* I have ever known. ”

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Adjective pronouns are of a mixed nature, and partake of the properties both of pronouns and adjectives.

The adjective pronouns may be subdivided into four sorts ; namely, the *possessive*, the *distributive*, the *demonstrative*, and the *indefinite*.

1. The *possessive* are those which relate to possession or property.

They are eight in number ; viz. *my*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *its*, *our*, *your*, *their*.

These possessive pronouns, when used without *substantives*, are changed into *mine*, *thine*, *his*,

hers, its, ours, yours, theirs ; as “ Whose book is this ? it is *mine*.”

Mine and *thine* were formerly used for *my* and *thy* ; generally before a substantive or adjective beginning with a vowel or a silent *h* ; as, “ Blot out all *mine* iniquities ;” “ Give me *thine* heart.”

2. The *distributive* are those which denote the persons or things that make up a number, as taken separately and singly. They are *each*, *every*, *either*, *neither* ; as, “ *Each* of his brothers is in a favourable situation ;” “ *Every* man must account for himself ;” “ I have not seen *either* of them,” or, “ I have seen *neither* of them.”

3. The *demonstrative* are those which precisely point out the subjects to which they relate : *this* and *that*, *these* and *those*, are of this class ; as, “ *This* is true charity ; *that* is only its image.”

This refers to the nearest person or thing, and *that* to the more distant : as, “ *This* man is more intelligent than *that*.” *This* indicates the latter, or last mentioned ; *that*, the former, or first mentioned : as, “ Wealth and poverty are both temptations ; *that* tends to excite pride, *this*, discontent.”

4. The *indefinite* are those which express their subjects in an indefinite or general manner. The

following are of this kind : *some, both, other, another, any, one, none, all, such, &c.*

Other is declined in the following manner :

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom.	<i>other</i>	<i>others.</i>
Poss.	<i>other's</i>	<i>others'.</i>
Obj.	<i>other</i>	<i>others.</i>

Here, there and *where*, joined with certain prepositions, have the signification of relative pronouns ; as *hereof, therein, whereby, whereupon* ; which mean, of this, in that, by which, upon which.

The words *self* and *own* are often added to the pronominal adjectives, to mark the person more emphatically ; as "I did it myself in my own house." *Himself, itself, themselves*, are corrupted from *his self, its self, their selves*.

VERBS.

A Verb is a word which signifies to BE, to DO, or to SUFFER ; as, "I am, I rule, I am ruled."

Verbs are of three kinds ; ACTIVE, PASSIVE, and NEUTER. They are also divided into REGULAR, IRREGULAR, and DEFECTIVE.

A Verb Active expresses an action, and ne-

cessarily implies an agent, and an object acted upon ; as, to love ; “ I love Penelope.”

A Verb Passive expresses a passion or suffering, or the receiving of an action ; and necessarily implies an object acted upon, and an agent by which it is acted upon ; as, to be loved ; “ Penelope is loved by me.”

A Verb Neuter expresses neither action nor passion ; but being, or a state of being ; as, “ I am, I sleep, I sit.”

English verbs have properly but two tenses, the Present and the Past or Imperfect ; as, “ I love, I loved.” The Imperfect is formed by adding *d* or *ed* to the Present. Other tenses are formed by the aid of other verbs, which are therefore called Auxiliary or Helping Verbs.

Auxiliary Verbs are those by which the English verbs are principally conjugated ; they are, *do, be, have, shall, will, may, can*, with their variations ; and *let* and *must*, which have no variation.

Do, be, and have, when not followed by other verbs, are principals, and not auxiliaries ; as, “ I say unto my servant, *Do* this, and he *doeth* it.” “ *Be* not deceived.” “ He *has* not courage sufficient for *doing* good.”

To verbs belong **NUMBER, PERSON, MOOD, and TENSE.**

NUMBER AND PERSON.

Verbs have two numbers, the Singular and the Plural; as, "I love, we love."

In each number there are three persons; as,

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>First Person.</i>	I love.	We love.
<i>Second Person.</i>	Thou lovest.	Ye love.
<i>Third Person.</i>	He loves.	They love.

The termination varies only in the second and third persons singular; the second person always ends in *st* or *est*; the third person ends in *s* or *eth* in the present tense, and in the imperfect it does not vary at all, but is the same as the first person.

MOODS.

Mood is a particular state or form of the verb, showing the manner in which the being, action, or passion, is represented.

There are five moods of verbs, the **INDICATIVE**, the **IMPERATIVE**, the **POTENTIAL**, the **SUBJUNCTIVE**, and the **INFINITIVE**.

The Indicative Mood simply indicates or declares a thing ; as, "He loves ; he is loved : " or it asks a question ; as, "Does he love ? Is he loved ? "

The Imperative Mood is used for commanding, exhorting, entreating, or permitting ; as, "Depart thou ; mind ye ; let us stay ; go in peace."

The Potential Mood implies possibility or liberty, power, will, or obligation ; as, "It may rain ; he may go or stay ; I can ride ; he would walk ; they should learn."

The Subjunctive Mood represents a thing as contingent or uncertain, as under a condition, motive, wish, supposition, &c. ; and is preceded by a conjunction, expressed or understood, and attended by another verb ; as, "I will respect him, *though* he chide me ; " "Were he good, he would be happy ; " that is, "*if* he were good."

Among the conjunctions and other words which are found prefixed to the Subjunctive Mood, are the following : if, though, ere, before, till, until, whether, except, unless, whatsoever, whomsoever, and words of wishing ; as, Oh that ! Would that ! &c.

The Infinitive Mood expresses a thing in a general and unlimited manner, without any dis-

tion of number or person ; as, "to act, to speak, to be feared."

The Participle is a certain form of the verb, and derives its name from its having not only the properties of a verb, but also those of an adjective ; as, "I am desirous of *knowing* him ;" "*Admired* and *applauded*, he became vain ;" "*Having finished* his work, he submitted it ;" &c.

There are three Participles, the Present or Active, the Perfect or Passive, and the compound Perfect ; as, "loving, loved, having loved."

TENSES.

Tense, being the distinction of time, might seem to admit only of the present, past, and future ; but to mark it more accurately, it is made to consist of six variations, viz. the PRESENT, the IMPERFECT, the PERFECT, the PLUPERFECT, and the FIRST and SECOND FUTURE TENSES.

The Present Tense represents an action or event, as passing at the time in which it is mentioned ; as, "I rule ; I am ruled ; I think ; I fear."

The Imperfect Tense represents the action or event, either as past and finished, or as remaining unfinished at a certain time past ; as, "I loved

her for her modesty and virtue;" "They were travelling post when he met them."

The Perfect Tense refers to what is past, but only just finished at the present moment; as, "I have done that which you commanded;" "I have finished my letter;" "I have seen the person that was recommended to me."

Many verbs more frequently form their Perfect Tenses from the verb to be, instead of have; as, "I am risen," *i. e.* I have risen; "He was gone," *i. e.* He had gone.

The Present is frequently used by historians instead of the Imperfect and Perfect Tenses; as, "Cromwell *enters* and *dissolves* the Parliament;" *i. e.* entered and dissolved.

The Imperfect conveys an idea of some time at which the action took place; the Perfect is without respect to time; as (*imp.*), Cæsar *crossed* the Rubicon *yesterday*; but (*perf.*) Cæsar *has* crossed the Rubicon.

The Present Tense is also sometimes used for the Future, after *when* and certain other conjunctions; as, "When he *comes*, I shall behold him;" *i. e.* When he shall come.

The sign of the First Future Tense is *shall* or *will*: the former properly denotes what will

happen in the ordinary course of events ; the latter denotes a decided resolution of the mind ; as, " I shall see him to-morrow ; I will therefore wait."

The Pluperfect Tense represents a thing not only as past, but also as prior to some other point of time specified in the sentence ; as, " I had finished my letter before he arrived."

The First Future Tense represents the action as yet to come, either with or without respect to the precise time when ; as, " The Sun will rise to-morrow ;" " I shall see them again."

The Second Future intimates that the action will be fully accomplished, at or before the time of another future action or event ; as, " I shall have dined at one o'clock." " The two houses will have finished their business, when the king comes to prorogue them."

The Conjugation of a verb is the regular combination and arrangement of its several numbers, persons, moods, and tenses.

The conjugation of an active verb is styled the ACTIVE VOICE ; and that of a passive verb, the PASSIVE VOICE.

The auxiliary and active verb *To have*, is conjugated in the following manner :

TO HAVE.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. <i>Pers.</i> I have.	1. We have.
2. <i>Pers.</i> Thou hast.	2. Ye or you have.
3. <i>Pers.</i> He, she, or it, hath or has.	3. They have.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I had.	1. We had.
2. Thou hadst.	2. Ye or you had.
3. He, &c. had.	3. • They had.*

* The verbs, though conjugated at large through all their tenses, that the learners may, by a full and regular display of them, more completely understand their nature and use, need not be wholly committed to memory, by young persons who are beginning the study of grammar. If the *simple* tenses, namely the *present* and the *imperfect*, together with the *first future* tense, should, in the first instance, be committed to memory, and the rest carefully perused and explained, the business will not be tedious to the scholars, and their progress will be rendered more obvious and pleasing. The general view of the subject, thus acquired and impressed, may be afterwards extended with ease and advantage.

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I have had.
2. Thou hast had.
3. He has had.

PLURAL.

1. We have had.
2. Ye *or* you have had.
3. They have had.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I had had.
2. Thou hadst had.
3. He had had.

PLURAL.

1. We had had.
2. Ye *or* you had had.
3. They had had.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I shall *or* will have.
2. Thou shalt *or* wilt have.
3. He shall *or* will have.

PLURAL.

1. We shall *or* will have.
2. Ye *or* you shall *or* will have.
3. They shall *or* will have.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I shall have had.
2. Thou wilt have had.
3. He will have had.

PLURAL.

1. We shall have had.
2. Ye *or* you will have had.
3. They will have had.

Imperative Mood.

SINGULAR.

1. Let me have.
2. Have thou, *or* do thou have.
3. Let him have.

PLURAL.

1. Let us have.
2. Have ye, *or* do ye *or* you have.
3. Let them have.

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. I may <i>or</i> can have. | 1. We may <i>or</i> can have. |
| 2. Thou mayst <i>or</i> canst have. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you may <i>or</i> can have. |
| 3. He may <i>or</i> can have. | 3. They may <i>or</i> can have. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have. | 1. We might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, <i>or</i> shouldst have. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have. |
| 3. He might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have. | 3. They might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have. |

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I may <i>or</i> can have had. | 1. We may <i>or</i> can have had. |
| 2. Thou mayst <i>or</i> canst have had. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you may <i>or</i> can have had. |
| 3. He may <i>or</i> can have had. | 3. They may <i>or</i> can have had. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have had. | 1. We might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have had. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, <i>or</i> shouldst have had. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have had. |
| 3. He might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have had. | 3. They might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have had. |

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I have.
2. If thou have.
3. If he have.

PLURAL.

1. If we have.
2. If ye *or* you have.
3. If they have.*

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT. To have.

PERFECT. To have had.

Participles.

PRESENT. Having.

PERFECT. Had.

COMPOUND PERFECT. Having had.

The auxiliary and neuter verb *To be*, is conjugated as follows:—

TO BE.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I am.
2. Thou art.
3. He, she, *or* it is.

PLURAL.

1. We are.
2. Ye *or* you are.
3. They are.

* The remaining tenses of the subjunctive mood are, in general, similar to the corresponding tenses of the indica

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
was.	1. We were.
you wast.	2. Ye <i>or</i> you were.
was.	3. They were.

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
have been.	1. We have been.
you hast been.	2. Ye <i>or</i> you have been.
hath <i>or</i> has been.	3. They have been.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
had been.	1. We had been.
you hadst been.	2. Ye <i>or</i> you had been.
had been.	3. They had been.

and ; with the addition of a conjunction, expressed or implied, denoting a condition, motive, wish, supposition, &c. Conjunctions which are generally prefixed to the subjunctive mood are the following ; *if, though, although, lest, except*, and some few others. It will be proper for the learner to repeat all the tenses of this mood, with the conjunction prefixed to each of them. For the mode of conjugating the subjunctive mood in this mood ; see the larger grammar, *fourteenth*, or any subsequent edition, pp. 90, 102, 103. and the notes on the nine-rule of Syntax.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I shall *or* will be.
2. Thou shalt *or* will be.
3. He shall *or* will be.

PLURAL.

1. We shall *or* will be
2. Ye *or* you shall *or*
3. They shall *or* wil

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I shall have been.
2. Thou wilt have been.
3. He will have been.

PLURAL.

1. We shall have been
2. Ye *or* you will have
3. They will have be

Imperative Mood.

SINGULAR.

1. Let me be.
2. Be thou, *or* do thou be.
3. Let him be.

PLURAL.

1. Let us be.
2. Be ye *or* you, *or* d
3. Let them be.

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I may *or* can be.
2. Thou mayst *or* canst be.
3. He may *or* can be.

PLURAL.

1. We may *or* can be
2. Ye *or* you may *or*
3. They may *or* can

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I might, could, would, *or*
should be.
2. Thou mightst, couldst,
wouldst, *or* shouldst be.
3. He might, could, would,
or should be.

PLURAL.

1. We might, could,
or should be.
2. Ye *or* you might,
would, *or* should
3. They might, could
or should be.

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I may <i>or</i> can have been. | 1. We may <i>or</i> can have been. |
| 2. Thou mayst <i>or</i> canst have been. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you may <i>or</i> can have been. |
| 3. He may <i>or</i> can have been. | 3. They may <i>or</i> can have been. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have been. | 1. We might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have been. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, <i>or</i> shouldst have been. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have been. |
| 3. He might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have been. | 3. They might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have been. |

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| 1. If I be. | 1. If we be. |
| 2. If thou be | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you be. |
| 3. If he be. | 3. If they be. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. If I were. | 1. If we were. |
| 2. If thou wert. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you were. |
| 3. If he were. | 3. If they were.* |

* The remaining tenses of this mood are, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mood. See the note at pages 38, 39.

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE. To be. **PERFECT.** To have been.

Participles.

PRESENT. Being. **PERFECT.** Been.
COMPOUND PERFECT. Having been.

The verb *to be*, when conjugated with the active infinitive of any other verb, gives the idea of duty ; as, I *am* to learn, we *were* to be taught.

OF THE CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS.

ACTIVE.

Verbs active are called regular, when they form their imperfect tense of the indicative mood, and their perfect participle, by adding to the verb *ed*, or *d* only when the verb ends in *e*; as,

PRESENT.	IMPERF.	PERF. PARTICIP.
I favour.	I favoured.	Favoured.
I love.	I loved.	Loved.

A Regular Active Verb is conjugated in the following manner: —

TO LOVE.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I love.
2. Thou lovest.
3. He, she, *or* it loveth *or*
loves.

PLURAL.

1. We love.
2. Ye *or* you love.
3. They love.

A compound form of the verb is used for the sake of emphasis ; consisting of the auxiliary verb *do* and the infinitive mood ; as, I *do* love, thou *dost* love, he *does* love, we *do* love, you *do* love, they *do* love.

This compound form is always used when the negative adverb is used with the verb ; as, I *do not* see him ; he *did not* hurt her. It is also generally used in asking a question ; as, *Do* I live ? *Did* he not strike you ? *Did* they rebel ?

Another form, consisting of the auxiliary verb *am* and the participle, denotes the occupation in which a person is engaged ; as “ I *am* reading ; ” “ he *was* singing, when I entered.”

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I loved.
2. Thou lovedst.
3. He loved.

PLURAL.

1. We loved.
2. Ye *or* you loved.
3. They loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I have loved.
2. Thou hast loved.
3. He hath *or* has loved.

PLURAL.

1. We have loved.
2. Ye *or* you have loved.
3. They have loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I had loved.
2. Thou hadst loved.
3. He had loved.

PLURAL.

1. We had loved.
2. Ye *or* you had loved.
3. They had loved.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I shall *or* will love.
2. Thou shalt *or* wilt love.
3. He shall *or* will love.

PLURAL.

1. We shall *or* will love.
2. Ye *or* you shall *or* will love.
3. They shall *or* will love.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I shall have loved.
2. Thou wilt have loved.
3. He will have loved.

PLURAL.

1. We shall have loved.
2. Ye *or* you will have loved.
3. They will have loved.

Imperative Mood.

SINGULAR.

1. Let me love.
2. Love thou *or* do thou love.
3. Let him love.

PLURAL.

1. Let us love.
2. Love ye *or* you, *or* do ye love.
3. Let them love.

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I may *or* can love.
2. Thou mayst *or* canst love.
3. He may *or* can love.

PLURAL.

1. We may *or* can love.
2. Ye *or* you may *or* can love.
3. They may *or* can love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I might, could, would, *or* should love.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, *or* shouldst love.
3. He might, could, would, *or* should love.

PLURAL.

1. We might, could, would, *or* should love.
2. Ye *or* you might, could, would, *or* should love.
3. They might, could, would, *or* should love.

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I may *or* can have loved.
2. Thou mayst *or* canst have loved.
3. He may *or* can have loved

PLURAL.

1. We may *or* can have loved.
2. Ye *or* you may *or* can have loved.
3. They may *or* can have loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I might, could, would, *or*
should have loved.
2. Thou mightst, couldst,
wouldst, *or* shouldst have
loved.
3. He might, could, would,
or should have loved.

PLURAL.

1. We might, could, would,
or should have loved.
2. Ye *or* you might, could,
would, *or* should have
loved.
3. They might, could, would,
or should have loved.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I love.
2. If thou love.
3. If he love.

PLURAL.

1. If we love.
2. If ye *or* you love.
3. If they love.*

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT. To love.

PERFECT. To have loved.

Participles.

PRESENT. Loving.

PERFECT. Loved.

COMPOUND PERFECT.

Having loved.

The remaining tenses of this mood are, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mood. See the note at pages 38, 39.

PASSIVE.

Verbs passive are called regular, when they form their perfect participle by the addition of *d* or *ed* to the verb ; as, from the verb, "To love," is formed the passive, "I am loved, I was loved, I shall be loved," &c.

Some verbs, formed by the combination of the active participle with the verb *to be*, have a passive signification ; as, The book *is* printing, the house *is* burning.

A passive verb is conjugated by adding the perfect participle to the auxiliary *to be*, through all its changes of number, person, mood, and tense, in the following manner.

TO BE LOVED.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I am loved.
2. Thou art loved.
3. He is loved.

PLURAL.

1. We are loved.
2. Ye or you are loved.
3. They are loved.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I was loved.
2. Thou wast loved.
3. He was loved.

PLURAL.

1. We were loved.
2. Ye *or* you were loved.
3. They were loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I have been loved.
2. Thou hast been loved.
3. He hath *or* has been loved.

PLURAL.

1. We have been loved.
2. Ye *or* you have been loved.
3. They have been loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I had been loved.
2. Thou hadst been loved.
3. He had been loved.

PLURAL.

1. We had been loved.
2. Ye *or* you had been loved.
3. They had been loved.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I shall *or* will be loved.
2. Thou shalt *or* wilt be loved.
3. He shall *or* will be loved.

PLURAL.

1. We shall *or* will be loved.
2. Ye *or* you shall *or* will be loved.
3. They shall *or* will be loved.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. I shall have been loved. | 1. We shall have been loved. |
| 2. Thou wilt have been loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you will have been loved. |
| 3. He will have been loved. | 3. They will have been loved. |

Imperative Mood.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Let me be loved. | 1. Let us be loved. |
| 2. Be thou loved, <i>or</i> do thou be loved. | 2. Be ye <i>or</i> you loved, <i>or</i> do ye be loved. |
| 3. Let him be loved. | 3. Let them be loved. |

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I may <i>or</i> can be loved. | 1. We may <i>or</i> can be loved. |
| 2. Thou mayst <i>or</i> canst be loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you may <i>or</i> can be loved. |
| 3. He may <i>or</i> can be loved. | 3. They may <i>or</i> can be loved. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be loved. | 1. We might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be loved. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, <i>or</i> shouldst be loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be loved. |
| 3. He might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be loved. | 3. They might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be loved. |

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I may *or* can have been loved.
2. Thou mayst *or* canst have been loved.
3. He may *or* can have been loved.

PLURAL.

1. We may *or* can have been loved.
2. Ye *or* you may *or* can have been loved.
3. They may *or* can have been loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I might, could, would, *or* should have been loved.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, *or* shouldst have been loved.
3. He might, could, would, *or* should have been loved.

PLURAL.

1. We might, could, would, *or* should have been loved.
2. Ye *or* you might, could, would, *or* should have been loved.
3. They might, could, would, *or* should have been loved.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I be loved.
2. If thou be loved.
3. If he be loved.

PLURAL.

1. If we be loved.
2. If ye *or* you be loved.
3. If they be loved.*

* The remaining tenses of this mood are, in general, similar to the corresponding tenses of the indicative mood. See the note at page 38.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I were loved.
2. If thou wert loved.
3. If he were loved.

PLURAL.

1. If we were loved.
2. If ye or you were loved.
3. If they were loved.

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

To be loved.

PERFECT.

To have been loved.

Participles.

PRESENT. Being loved.

PERFECT. Loved.

COMPOUND PERFECT. Having been loved.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Irregular Verbs are those which do not form their imperfect tense, and their perfect participle, by the addition of *d* or *ed* to the verb; as,

PRESENT.

I begin,
I know,

IMPERFECT.

I began,
I knew,

PERF. or PASS. PART.

begun.
known.

Many Irregular Verbs have their passive participles ending in *n* or *en*; as,

grave
hew

graved or graven.
hewed or hewn.

lade	laded <i>or</i> laden.
mow	mowed <i>or</i> mown.
rive	rived <i>or</i> riven.
shape	shaped <i>or</i> shapen.
shave	shaved <i>or</i> shaven.
show	showed <i>or</i> shown.
sow	sowed <i>or</i> sown.
strew	strewed <i>or</i> strown.
wax	waxed <i>or</i> waxen.

IRREGULAR VERBS ARE OF VARIOUS KINDS

1. Such as have the present and imperfect tenses, and perfect participle, the same ; as,

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect Part.
Cost,	cost,	cost.
Put,	put,	put.

2. Such as have the imperfect tense, and perfect participle, the same ; as,

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect Part.
Abide,	abode,	abode.
Sell,	sold,	sold.

3. Such as have the imperfect tense, and perfect participle, different ; as,

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect Part.
Arise,	arose,	arisen.
Blow,	blew,	blown.

The following list of the irregular verbs, with their principal tenses, will, it is presumed, be found both comprehensive and accurate.

The verbs which are conjugated regularly, as well as irregularly, are marked with an *r*. Those preterites and participles, which are first mentioned in the list, seem to be the most eligible.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. or Pass. Part.
Abide,	abode,	abode.
Am,	was,	been.
Arise,	arose,	arisen.
Awake,	awoke, <i>r</i> .	awaked.
Bear, <i>to bring forth</i> ,	bare or bore,	born.
Bear, <i>to carry</i> ,	bore or bare,	borne.
Beat,	beat,	beaten or beat.
Begin,	began,	begun.
Bend,	bent,	bent.
Bereave,	bereft, <i>r</i> .	bereft, <i>r</i> .
Beseech,	besought,	besought.
Bid,	bade or bid,	bidden or bid.
Bind,	bound,	bound.
Bite,	bit,	bitten or bit.
Bleed,	bled,	bled.
Blow,	blew,	blown.
Break,	broke,	broken.
Breed,	bred,	bred.
Bring,	brought,	brought.
Build,	built,	built.
Burst,	burst,	burst.
Buy,	bought,	bought.
Cast,	cast,	cast.
Catch,	caught, <i>r</i> .	caught, <i>r</i> .
Chide,	chid,	chidden or chid.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. or Pass. I
Choose,	chose,	chosen.
Cleave, <i>to adhere</i> ,	clave, <i>κ.</i>	cleaved.
Cleave, <i>to split</i> ,	cleft <i>or</i> clove,	cleft <i>or</i> cloven
Cling,	clung,	clung.
Clothe,	clothed,	clad, <i>κ.</i>
Come,	came,	come.
Cost,	cost,	cost.
Crow,	crew, <i>κ.</i>	crowed.
Creep,	crept,	crept.
Cut,	cut,	cut.
Dare, <i>to venture</i> ,	durst, <i>κ.</i>	dared.
Dare, <i>κ. to challenge</i> ,	dared,	dared,
Deal,	dealt, <i>κ.</i>	dealt, <i>κ.</i>
Dig,	dug, <i>κ.</i>	dug, <i>κ.</i>
Do,	did,	done.
Draw,	drew,	drawn.
Drink,	drank,	drunk.
Drive,	drove,	driven.
Dwell,	dwelt, <i>κ.</i>	dwelt, <i>κ.</i>
Eat,	ate,	eaten.
Fall,	fell,	fallen.
Feed,	fed,	fed.
Feel,	felt,	felt.
Fight,	fought,	fought.
Find,	found,	found.
Flee (<i>from an enemy</i>),	fled,	fled.
Fling,	flung,	flung.
Fly (<i>as a bird</i>),	flew,	flown.
Forget,	forgot,	forgotten <i>or</i> for
Forsake,	forsook,	forsaken.
Freeze,	froze,	frozen.
Get,	got <i>or</i> gat,	gotten <i>or</i> got.
Gild,	gilt, <i>κ.</i>	gilt, <i>κ.</i>

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. or Pass. Part.
Gird,	girt, <i>r.</i>	girt, <i>r.</i>
Give,	gave,	given.
Go,	went,	gone.
Grave,	graved,	graven, <i>r.</i>
Grind,	ground,	ground.
Grow,	grew,	grown.
Hang,	hung, <i>r.</i>	hung, <i>r.</i>
Have,	had,	had.
Hear,	heard,	heard.
Hew,	hewed,	hewn, <i>r.</i>
Hide,	hid,	hidden <i>or</i> hid.
Hit,	hit,	hit.
Hold,	held,	held <i>or</i> holden.
Hurt,	hurt,	hurt.
Keep,	kept,	kept.
Knit,	knit, <i>r.</i>	knit, <i>r.</i>
Know,	knew,	known.
Lade,	laded,	laden.
Lay,	laid,	laid.
Lead,	led,	led.
Leave,	left,	left.
Lend,	lent,	lent.
Let,	let,	let.
Lie, <i>to lie down,</i>	lay,	lain <i>or</i> lien.
Load,	loaded,	laden, <i>r.</i>
Lose,	lost,	lost.
Make,	made,	made.
Mean,	meant,	meant.
Meet,	met,	met.
Mow,	mowed,	mown, <i>r.</i>

* The regular form of this verb, *hanged*, is applied only to the case of death by hanging; as, "The man was *hanged*, but the clothes are *hung up*."

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. or Pas
Pay,	paid,	paid.
Put,	put,	put.
Quit,	quit, <i>r.</i>	quit, <i>r.</i>
Read,	read,	read.
Rend,	rent,	rent.
Rid,	rid,	rid.
Ride,	rode,	ridden or <i>rc</i>
Ring,	rang or rung,	rung.
Rise,	rose,	risen.
Rive,	rived,	riven.
Run,	ran,	run.
Saw,	sawed,	sawn, <i>r.</i>
Say,	said,	said.
See,	saw,	seen.
Seek,	sought,	sought.
Seethe, <i>to boil</i> ,	sod, <i>r.</i>	sodden, <i>r.</i>
Sell,	sold,	sold.
Send,	sent,	sent.
Set,	set,	set.
Shake,	shook,	shaken.
Shape,	shaped,	shapen, <i>r.</i>
Shave,	shaved,	shaven, <i>r.</i>
Shear,	shore, <i>r.</i>	shorn.
Shed,	shed,	shed.
Shine,	shone, <i>r.</i>	shone, <i>r.</i>
Shoe,	shod,	shod.
Shoot,	shot,	shot.
Show or shew,	showed,	shown.
Shrink,	shrank or shrunk,	{ shrunk or shrunk.
Shred,	shred,	shred.
Shut,	shut,	shut.
Sing,	sang or sung,	sung.
Sink,	sank or sunk,	sunk or sunl

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. or Pass. Part.
Sit,	sat,	sat or sitten.
Slay,	slew,	slain.
Sleep,	slept,	slept.
Slide,	slid,	slidden.
Sling,	slang or slung,	slung.
Slink,	slank or slunk,	slunk.
Slit,	slit, <i>n.</i>	slit, <i>n.</i>
Smite,	smote,	smitten.
Sow,	sowed,	sown, <i>n.</i>
Speak,	spoke or spake,	spoken.
Speed,	sped,	sped.
Spend,	spent,	spent.
Spill,	spilt, <i>n.</i>	spilt, <i>n.</i>
Spin,	span or spun,	spun.
Spit,	spit or spat,	spit or spitten.
Split,	split,	split.
Spread,	spread,	spread.
Spring,	sprang or sprung,	sprung.
Stand,	stood,	stood.
Steal,	stole,	stolen.
Stick,	stuck,	stuck.
Sting,	stung,	stung.
Stink,	stank or stunk,	stunk.
Stride,	strode or strid,	stridden.
Strike,	struck,	struck or stricken.
String,	strung,	strung.
Strive,	strove,	striven.
Strow or strew,	{ strowed or strewed,	{ strown, strowed or strewed.
Swear,	sware or swore,	sworn.
Sweat,	swet, <i>n.</i>	swet, <i>n.</i>
Sweep,	swept,	swept.
Swell,	swelled,	swollen, <i>n.</i>
Swim,	swam or swum,	swum.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. or Pass. Part.
Swing,	swung,	swung.
Take,	taken,	took.
Teach,	taught,	taught.
Tear,	tore,	torn.
Tell,	told,	told.
Think,	thought,	thought.
Thrive,	throve, <i>r.</i>	thriven.
Throw,	threw,	thrown.
Thrust,	thrust,	thrust.
Tread,	trod,	trodden.
Wax,	waxed,	waxen, <i>r.</i>
Wear,	wore,	worn.
Weave,	wove,	woven.
Weep,	wept,	wept.
Win,	won,	won.
Wind,	wound,	wound.
Work,	wrought,	wrought, <i>r.</i>
Wring,	wrung,	wrung.
Write,	wrote,	written.

Verbs, compounded of any of the foregoing are declined in the same manner ; as,

Forbid,	forbade,	forbidden.
Undo,	undid,	undone.
Beget,	begat <i>or</i> begot,	begotten.
Unload <i>or</i> unlade,	unloaded <i>or</i> unladed,	{ unloaded <i>or</i> unladen.
Repay,	repaid,	repaid.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Defective Verbs are those which are used only in some of their moods and tenses ; as, *can, could; may, might; shall, should; will, would; let; must; ought; wist; to wit or to wot, &c.*

ADVERB.

An Adverb is a part of speech joined to a verb, an adjective, and sometimes to another adverb, to express some quality or circumstance respecting it; as, " He reads *well*;" " A *truly* good man;" " He writes *very correctly*."

Adverbs denote either the time, place, manner, or degree; as, " I will go *now*;" " He is *here*;" " It will be done *well*;" " She is the *least* amiable of them all."

Some adverbs are compared, thus; " Soon, sooner, soonest; often, oftener, oftenest." Those ending in *ly*, are compared by *more* and *most*; as, " Wisely, more wisely, most wisely."

Others are compared by a total change of the word, like their corresponding adjectives; as, " Well, better, best; much, more, most."

The following are a few of the Adverbs.

Once	lastly	presently	quickly	not
now	before	often	perhaps	how
here	lately	much	indeed	more.

The adjectives *much*, *more*, *most*, &c. become adverbs, when prefixed to other adjectives, or to adverbs; as, "He is *much* richer and *more* learned than I, and the *most* esteemed of us all."
 "She sang *most* delightfully."

Prepositions are often used adverbially; as,
 "He rode on *before*."

The adverbs *yea*, or *yes*, *no*, *not*, *nay*, are used in affirming or denying.

Besides the above, there are numerous compounded adverbs; as, *at present*, *evermore*, *altogether*, *of late*.

Some adverbs are used in composition with other words; as, *over-come*, *out-run*, *with-hold*, *un-fit*, *mis-placed*. Of these, *un* and *mis* are used only in composition; the former means *not*, the latter *ill*.

Many conjunctions are used adverbially; as,
 "I know *but* this," i. e. I know only this.

PREPOSITION.

Prepositions serve to connect words with one another, and to show the relation between them.

They are, for the most part, set before nouns and pronouns ; as, “ He went *from* London *to* York;” “ She is *above* disguise;” “ They are supported *by* industry.”

Nearly all the prepositions are used after verbs without any noun or pronoun governed by them, in which case they are properly adverbs ; as, “ He put *on* his armour;” “ He took *off* his clothes;” “ The general set *up* his standard.”

The following is a list of the principal prepositions:—

Of	at	within	across	beyond
to	near	without	along	before
for	up	over	amid	behind
by	down	under	around	among
with	off	through	below	after
in	on or upon	above	between	against.
from	into	about	beneath	

CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a part of speech that is chiefly used to connect sentences ; so as, out of two or more sentences, to make but one. It sometimes connects only words.

Conjunctions are principally divided into two sorts, the COPULATIVE and DISJUNCTIVE.

The Copulative Conjunction serves to connect

or to continue a sentence, by expressing an addition, a supposition, a cause, &c.: as, "He *and* his brother reside in London;" "I will go, *if* he will accompany me;" "You are happy, *because* you are good."

The Disjunctive Conjunction serves, not only to connect and continue the sentence, but also to express opposition of meaning in different degrees; as, "*Though* he was frequently reprov'd, *yet* he did not reform;" "They came with her, *but* went away without her."

The following is a list of the principal conjunctions:—

Copulative. And, that, both, for, therefore, if, then, since, because, wherefore.

Disjunctive. But, than, though, either, or, as, unless, neither, nor, lest, yet, notwithstanding.

INTERJECTION.

An Interjection is a word used to express some passion or emotion of the mind; as, "Oh! I have alienated my friend;" "Alas! I fear for life."

The following are some of the Interjections:
O! pish! heigh! lo! behold! ah! tush! fie! hush! hail!

OF DERIVATION.

Words are derived from one another in various ways, viz.

1. Substantives are derived from verbs; as, from "to love" comes "lover."

2. Verbs are derived from substantives, adjectives, and sometimes from adverbs; as, from "salt" comes "to salt;" from "warm" comes "to warm;" from "forward" comes "to forward."

3. Adjectives are derived from substantives; as, from "health" comes "healthy."

4. Substantives are derived from adjectives; as, from "white" comes "whiteness."

5. Adverbs are derived from adjectives; as, from "base" comes "basely."

SYNTAX.

THE third part of Grammar is SYNTAX, which is derived from a Greek word signifying to *marshal an army*, and treats of the construction of words in a sentence.

A sentence is an assemblage of words forming a complete sense.

Sentences are of two kinds, SIMPLE and COMPOUND.

A simple sentence has in it but one subject and one finite verb ; as, " Life is short."

A compound sentence consists of two or more simple sentences connected together ; as, " Life is short, and art is long ;" " Idleness produces want, vice, and misery."

A phrase is two or more words rightly put together, making sometimes part of a sentence, and sometimes a whole sentence ; as, " In short, to be plain with you."

The principal parts of a simple sentence are, the subject, the attribute, and the object.

The subject is the thing spoken of ; the attri-

bute is the thing or action affirmed, or denied of it; and the object is the thing affected by such action.

The nominative denotes the subject, and usually goes before the verb or attribute; and the word or phrase, denoting the object, follows the verb; as, "A wise man governs his passions." Here, a *wise man* is the subject; *governs*, the attribute, or thing affirmed; and *his passions*, the object.

Syntax principally consists of two parts, Concord and Government.

Concord is the agreement which one word has with another, in gender, number, case, or person.

Government is that power which one part of speech has over another, in directing its mood, tense, or case.

RULE I.

A verb must agree with its nominative case, in number and person; as, "I learn;" "Thou art improved;" "The birds sing."

The nominative is generally placed before the verb; but in the following cases it is commonly placed after it.

1. When the verb is interrogative, imperative, or expresses a wish; as, "Believest *thou* the Prophets?" "Go and do *thou* likewise." "May *he* be happy!"

2. When a supposition is made without using the conjunction *if*; as, "Were *I* in your place."

3. When the verb is connected to a preceding sentence by the conjunctions *neither* and *nor*; as, "Neither shall *they* learn war any more."

4. When the verb is preceded by one of the following adverbs, here, there, then, thence, hence, thus, &c.; as, "Here am *I*." "Thus terminated this *bloody war*."

Many verbs are used impersonally, and have the pronoun *it* for their nominative; as, "*It* was raining;" "*It* freezes;" "*It* will thunder."

Verbs of the imperative mood have no nominative expressed; as, "*Retire* to rest early, and *arise* betimes."

If the same word be the nominative to two verbs, which come very near together, it will not be expressed with both; as "Henry is gone, but will return again;" *i. e.* Henry will return.

In like manner, if the same verb belong to *two nominatives* in the same sentence, it will *not be expressed* with both; as, "Not only

Henry went, but his brother also;" *i. e.* his brother *went*.

The infinitive mood being equivalent to a noun, and sometimes a whole sentence, is the nominative to a verb; as, "To study is praiseworthy;" "That children obey their parents is a reasonable service."

It is more elegant to place the pronoun *it* before the verb, and the infinitive mood or the sentence, as the case may be, after it; as, "It is praiseworthy to study;" "It is a reasonable service, that children should obey their parents."

Two or more infinitives, being nominatives to the same verb, require the verb to be plural; as, "To have mercy, and to do good, *are* the duties of every Christian."

RULE II.

Two or more nouns, &c., in the singular number, joined together by a copulative conjunction, expressed or understood, have verbs, nouns, and pronouns, agreeing with them in the plural number; as, "Socrates and Plato *were* wise: *they* were the most eminent philosophers of Greece;" "The sun that rolls over our heads, the food *that we receive*, the rest that we enjoy, *daily*

admonish us of a superior and superintending power."

RULE III.

The disjunctive conjunction has an effect contrary to that of the copulative; for as the verb, noun, or pronoun, is referred to the preceding terms taken separately, it must be in the singular number; as, "Ignorance or negligence *has* caused this mistake;" "John, or James or Joseph, *intends* to accompany me;" "There *is*, in many minds, neither knowledge nor understanding."

If a disjunctive conjunction unite two nouns, one of which is singular and the other plural, the verb must be plural; as, "Either John or his parents are bound to pay me."

Two nominatives, connected by a conjunction, if they denote the same person, will have a singular verb; as, "That illustrious orator and statesman *is* dead."

Two or more nouns, qualified by one of the distributive conjunctions each, every, &c., will *have* a singular verb; as, "*Every* soldier and citizen *was* put to death; each cow, sheep, and horse *was* sacrificed."

RULE IV.

A noun of multitude, or signifying many, may have a verb or pronoun agreeing with it, either of the singular or plural number; yet regard must still be had to the import of the word, according as it conveys an idea of one or many; as, "The meeting *was* large;" "The parliament *is* dissolved;" "The nation *is* powerful;" "My people *do* not consider: *they* have not known me;" "The multitude eagerly *pursue* pleasure, as *their* chief good;" "The council *were* divided in their sentiments."

RULE V.

Pronouns must always agree with their antecedents, and the nouns for which they stand, in gender and number; as, "This is the friend *whom* I love;" "That is the vice *which* I hate." "The king and the queen had put on *their* robes;" "The moon appears, and *she* shines, but the light is not *her* own."

The relative is of the same person as the antecedent, and the verb agrees with it accordingly; as, "Thou *who* lovest wisdom;" "I, *who* speak from experience."

When *this* and *that* are used to distinguish two persons or things already mentioned: *that* denotes the former, *this* the latter; as, "The wicked man and the pious will be rewarded; *that* in the present world, *this* in the world which is to come."

RULE VI.

The relative is the nominative case to the verb, when no nominative comes between it and the verb; as, "The master *who* taught us;" "The trees *which* are planted."

When a nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is governed by some word in its own member of the sentence; as, "He *who* preserves me, to *whom* I owe my being *whose* I am, and *whom* I serve, is eternal."

RULE VII.

When the relative is preceded by two nominatives of different persons, the relative and verb may agree in person with either, according to *the sense*: as, "I am the man *who* command *you*;" or, "I am the man *who* commands *you*."

RULE VIII.

Every adjective, and every adjective pronoun, belongs to a substantive, expressed or understood; as, "He is a *good*, as well as a *wise man*;" "*Few are happy*;" that is, "*persons*;" "*This is a pleasant walk*;" that is, "*This walk is*," &c.

Adjective pronouns must agree, in number, with their substantives; as, "This book, these books; that sort, those sorts; another road, other roads."

Adjectives are often placed after their substantives,

1. In sublime and elevated composition; as, "A soul *pure* and *spotless*; courage *undaunted*, a mind *firm* and *unflinching*."

2. When something depends upon the adjective; as, "A country *rich* in mines."

3. When the verb *to be* comes between the adjective and the substantive, the adjective *may* come first; as, "Clear *was* the night;" "Happy *are* thy people."

Adjectives, whose signification passes on to the noun following, require to be followed by appropriate prepositions; as, "He is hostile *to* me;" "*we are dependent on* them."

The following is a list of adjectives with the prepositions.

Adapted <i>to</i> .	Eager <i>to, in, for, or after</i> .
Agreeable <i>to</i> .	Engaged <i>in, to, or with</i> .
Averse <i>to or from</i> .	Expert <i>in or at</i> .
Conformable <i>to</i> .	Free <i>from</i> .
Consonant <i>to or with</i> .	Full <i>of</i> .
Conversant <i>with or in</i> .	Glad <i>of, at, or to</i> .
Dependent <i>on or upon</i> .	Independent <i>of</i> .
Different <i>from</i> .	True <i>to</i> .
Disappointed <i>in or of</i> .	Worthy <i>of</i> .

RULE IX.

The article *a* or *an* agrees with nouns in the singular number only, individually or collectively, as, "A Christian, an infidel, a score, a thousand sand."

The definite article *the* may agree with nouns in the singular or plural number; as, "the garden, the houses, the stars."

The articles are often properly omitted; when used they should be justly applied, according to their distinct nature; as, "Gold is corrupting; The sea is green; A lion is bold."

RULE X.

One substantive governs another signifying a different thing, in the possessive or genitive case.

as, "My father's house;" "Man's happiness;" "Virtue's reward."

The possessive case is often used without the substantive which governs it; as, "I called at my *brother's*," (*i. e.* house); "he went to the *tailor's*," (*i. e.* shop).

RULE XI.

Active verbs govern the objective case; as, "Truth ennobles *her*;" "She comforts *me*;" "They support *us*;" "Virtue rewards *her followers*."

Some active verbs have two objects; as, "I will teach *him obedience*."

An active verb is sometimes used neuter, having no object expressed; as, "The boy *turned* round and *rolled* down the hill," *i. e.* rolled himself.

A neuter verb is sometimes used with an objective case following it; as, "He has *run* his *race*;" "we have lived our allotted *time*."

The verb *to be* has after it the same case which it has before it; as, "*I*, who speak to you, am *he*."

When the verb *to be* stands between a singular and a plural noun, it will agree with that which

seems more properly to be the subject of it; as, "Two hundred pounds is your salary," *i. e.* "Your salary consists of two hundred pounds."

The object often precedes the verb, especially in poetry; as, "Arms and the man I sing."

RULE XII.

One verb governs another that follows it, or depends upon it, in the infinitive mood; as, "Cease *to do* evil; learn *to do* well;" "We should be prepared *to render* an account of our actions."

The preposition *to*, though generally used before the latter verb, is sometimes properly omitted; as, "I heard him say it," instead of, "*to* say it."

This is the case whenever the preceding verb is one of the following:—behold, bid, dare, need, make, see, hear, feel, let, perceive, observe, know, and perhaps some others.

The infinitive mood and the active participle are sometimes used independent of any other word in the sentence; as, "To speak the truth, I was the cause of it;" "Assuming this to be the case, you are in fault."

RULE XIII.

In the use of words and phrases which, in point of time, relate to each other, a due regard to that relation should be observed. Instead of saying, "The Lord *hath given*, and the Lord *hath taken away*;" we should say, "The Lord *gave*, and the Lord *hath taken away*." Instead of, "I *know* the family more than twenty years;" it should be, "I *have known* the family more than twenty years."

RULE XIV.

Participles have the same government as the verbs from which they are derived; as, "I am weary with *hearing him*;" "She is *instructing us*;" "The tutor is *admonishing Charles*."

Passive participles must invariably be used after the auxiliary verbs *have* and *be*, and not the imperfect tense; as, "I have *written* the letter, and the letter was *written*," not, "I have *wrote*, and the letter was *wrote*."

Many passive participles, on the contrary, are inelegantly and ungrammatically used instead of the imperfect tense; as, "He *sung*, and he *drunk*," it should be, "He *sang*, and he *drank*."

RULE XV.

Adverbs, though they have no government of case, tense, &c., require an appropriate situation in the sentence, viz. for the most part before adjectives, after verbs active or neuter, and frequently between the auxiliary and the verb; as, "He made a *very sensible* discourse; he *spoke unaffectedly* and *forcibly*; and *was attentively heard* by the whole assembly."

RULE XVI.

Two negatives, in English, destroy one another, and are equivalent to an affirmative; as, "*Nor* did they *not* perceive him," that is, "They did perceive him;" "His language, though inelegant, is *not ungrammatical*;" that is, "it is grammatical."

RULE XVII.

Prepositions govern the objective case: as, "I have heard a good character *of her*;" "*From him* that is needy, turn not away;" "A word to the wise is sufficient *for them*;" "We may be *good and happy without riches*."

Prepositions should be placed immediately be-

fore the relative which they govern ; as, “ *To whom did you give this ?* ” not, “ *Whom did you give this to ?* ”

If two prepositions govern the same noun, the noun should be expressed after the first preposition, and its place be supplied by a pronoun after the second ; as, “ *I went into the room and sat down in it ;* ” not, “ *I went into and sat down in the room.* ”

RULE XVIII.

Conjunctions connect the same moods and tenses of verbs, and cases of nouns and pronouns ; as, “ *Candour is to be approved and practised ;* ” “ *If thou sincerely desire, and earnestly pursue virtue, she will assuredly be found by thee, and prove a rich reward ;* ” “ *The master taught her and me to write ;* ” “ *He and she were school-fellows.* ”

RULE XIX.

Some conjunctions require the indicative, some the subjunctive mood, after them. It is a general rule, that when something contingent or doubtful is implied, the subjunctive ought to be used : as, “ *If I were to write, he would not* ”

regard it ;" "He will not be pardoned, *unless* he *repent*."

Conjunctions that are of a positive and affirmative nature, require the indicative mood. virtue *advances so* vice *recedes*." "He is happy *because* he *is* temperate."

When two or more sentences have corresponding conjunctions connecting them, care must be taken that the latter conjunctions be properly chosen to answer to the former ; as, "*Neither* nor I did it ;" "*Either* he *or* she will go ;" "I am not *as* wise *as* you ;" "He was *so* foolish not to learn his lesson."

RULE XX.

When the qualities of different things are compared, the latter noun or pronoun is not governed by the conjunction *than* or *as*, but agrees with the verb, or is governed by the verb or the position, expressed or understood : as, "You are wiser *than* I ;" that is, "*than* I am." "I loved him *more than* me ;" *i. e.* "*more than* I loved me ;" "The sentiment is well expressed by Plato, but much better by Solomon *him* ;" that is, "*than* by him."

RULE XXI.

To avoid disagreeable repetitions, and to express our ideas in few words, an ellipsis, or omission of some words, is frequently admitted. Instead of saying, "He was a learned man, he was a wise man, and he was a good man;" we use the ellipsis, and say, "He was a learned, wise, and good man."

When the omission of words would obscure the sentence, weaken its force, or be attended with an impropriety, they must be expressed. In the sentence, "We are apt to love who love us," the word *them* should be supplied. "A beautiful field and trees," is not proper language. It should be, "Beautiful fields and trees;" or, "A beautiful field and fine trees."

RULE XXII.

All the parts of a sentence should correspond to each other: a regular and dependent construction, throughout, should be carefully preserved. The following sentence is therefore inaccurate: "He was more beloved, but not so much admired, as Cinthio." It should be, "He was more beloved than Cinthio, but not so much admired.*"

* See the 23d edit. of the duodecimo Grammar, p. 212.

PROSODY.

PROSODY consists of two parts: the former teaches the true pronunciation of words, comprising ACCENT, QUANTITY, EMPHASIS, PAUSE, and TONE; and the latter, the laws of VERSIFICATION.

ACCENT.

Accent is the laying of a peculiar stress of the voice on a certain letter or syllable in a word, that it may be better heard than the rest, or distinguished from them: as, in the word *presúme*, the stress of the voice must be on the letter *u*, and second syllable *súme*, which takes the accent.

QUANTITY.

The quantity of a syllable is that time which is occupied in pronouncing it. It is considered as long or short.

A vowel or syllable is long, when the accent is on the vowel: which occasions it to be slowly

joined, in pronunciation, to the following letter : as, “ Fäll, bāle, mōōd, hōūse, fēature.”

A syllable is short, when the accent is on the consonant, which occasions the vowel to be quickly joined to the succeeding letter : as, “ an’t, bon’net, hun’ger.”

A long syllable requires double the time of a short one in pronouncing it: thus, “ Mate” and “ Note” should be pronounced as slowly again as “ Măt” and “ Nöt.”

EMPHASIS.

By emphasis is meant a stronger and fuller sound of voice, by which we distinguish some word or words on which we design to lay particular stress, and to show how it affects the rest of the sentence. Sometimes the emphatic words must be distinguished by a particular tone of voice, as well as by a greater stress.

PAUSES.

Pauses or rests, in speaking and reading, are a total cessation of the voice, during a perceptible, and, in many cases, a measurable space of time.

TONES.

Tones are different both from emphasis and pauses; consisting in the modulation of the voice, the notes or variations of sound which we employ, in the expression of our sentiments.

VERSIFICATION.

Versification is the arrangement of a certain number of syllables in every line. This line is called a verse. The language of common conversation is called prose, to distinguish it from poetry.

There are two kinds of poetry, rhyme and blank verse. Rhyme is produced by making the last syllables to have the same sound. Blank verse pays no regard to the sounds of the last syllables.

Two or more syllables, one of which is accented, form a foot: as, *be|gin, únder, amón|g.*

A verse is a single line of poetry, consisting of two or more feet; as,

“ Achil|les’ wrath | to Greece | the dire|ful spring.”

Two verses, rhyming together, are called *couplet*; as,

“ Fly then, inglorious ! but thy flight this day
Whole hecatombs of Trojan ghosts shall pay.”

Three verses rhyming together form a triplet ;
as,

“ But tyranny has fixed her empire there
To check their tender hopes with chilling fear,
And blast the blooming promise of the year.”

When verses are written in stanzas, they may rhyme together in couplets, in triplets, alternately, or in any other way, according to the fancy of the poets.

A stanza seldom consists of less than four verses : as,

“ The curfew tolls the knell of parting day ;
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea :
The ploughman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me.”

The most common kind of verse used in English poetry, is that which, in imitation of the Greeks and Romans, we called Iambic ; it has many varieties, and contains from two to sixteen feet : as in the following examples.

“ He féels | an í|cy dárt
Transfíx | his ców|ard héart .
And díés.” |

“Trust nót | in wórld|ly prín|ces thén
 Though théy | aboúnd | in weá|lth
 Nor ín | the sóns | of mór|tal mén
 In whóm | there ís | no heá|lth.”

“The prínce|ly pá|lace óf | the Sún | stood gór|geous tó | behóld,
 On státe|ly pil|lars buíld|ed high | of yél|low búr|nish'd góld.”

In all these examples the verses are composed of measures of two syllables, of which the latter is accented. This measure, or foot as it is termed, is called an Iambus.

A Trochee is a foot of two syllables, of which the former is accented. Verses consisting of such feet, are called Trochaics : they are of different lengths, like Iambics : the following are examples.

“Hóllow | groáns
 Súllen | moáns.”

“Rúin | seíze thee | rúthless | kíng ;
 Hénce a|wáy, thou | Síren | leáve me.”

“O' ye | Thébans | hére be|hóld him,
 This is | Œ'di|pús, you | seé :
 Hé that | sólv'd the | díre e|nigma
 Gréat and | wíse and | góod was | hé.”

Trochaic verses, as for instance several of the preceding, have a single syllable over and above the feet which are perfect.

Another kind of verse is called Anapæstic,

and consists of three syllables, of which the last is accented ; as,

“ At the clóse | of the dáy | when the hám|let is stíll.”

Sometimes at the beginning of a verse a foot is found consisting of two syllables, both of which are accented ; as,

“ Thóugh Fáte | had fast bóund | her
Wíth Stýx | nine times róund | her.”

Dactylic verse is composed of feet of three syllables, of which the first is accented ; as,

“ Sóund an a|lárm to the | sláves of a | týranny,
Lét the de|fènder of | fréedom a|ríse.”

Poetry abounds in particular modes of speaking, called Figures of Speech : the principal are the following.

1. A simile, which describes the subject by reference to some other, to which it is similar ; as,

“ At last these two stout earls did meet,
Like lions of great might.
Like lions moved, they laid on load,
And made a cruel fight.”

2. A metaphor is a simile without any word to denote resemblance ; such as, *like, as, equal to, &c.* ; as,

“ O Lyre divine, what daring spirit
Wakes thee now ? ”

Divine, *i. e.* excellent, equal to divine ; wakes, *i. e.* arouses thy notes.

3. Alliteration gives a pleasing similarity of sound to words by means of the same letters placed at the beginning or end ; as,

“ The Lord descended from above
And bowed the heavens high.”

“ *Apt alliteration’s artful aid.*”

4. Hyperbole exaggerates a description, to produce effect ; as,

“ They were swifter than eagles ; they were stronger than lions.”

5. Personification gives to a thing the properties of an animated being ; as,

“ *Wanting Time toil’d after him in vain.*”

6. An allegory is a story, which, besides its literal signification, has a further meaning or application which is kept up throughout ; as in the parables of Jesus Christ.

PUNCTUATION

Is the art of dividing a written composition into sentences, or parts of sentences, by points or stops, for the purpose of marking the different

pauses, which the sense and an accurate pronunciation require.

The Comma represents the shortest pause ; the Semicolon a pause double that of the comma ; the Colon double that of the semicolon ; and the Period double that of the colon.

The points are marked in the following manner :

The Comma ,	The Colon :
The Semicolon ;	The Period .

COMMA.

The Comma usually separates those parts of a sentence, which, though very closely connected in sense, require a pause between them, as, "I remember, with gratitude, his love and services." "Charles is beloved, esteemed, and respected."

Two nouns, connected by a conjunction, have no comma between them ; but if three or more be so connected, the comma is necessary ; as, "John and Ann are gone ;" "Richard, Henry, and Thomas are remaining."

SEMICOLON.

The Semicolon is used for dividing a compound sentence into two or more parts, not so closely

connected as those which are separated by a comma, nor yet so little dependent on each other, as those which are distinguished by a colon : as, "Straws swim on the surface ; but pearls lie at the bottom."

COLON.

The Colon is used to divide a sentence into two or more parts, less connected than those which are separated by a semicolon ; but not so independent as separate, distinct sentences : as, "Do not flatter yourselves with the hope of perfect happiness : there is no such thing in the world."

PERIOD.

When a sentence is complete and independent, and not connected in construction with the following sentence, it is marked with a period : as, "Fear God. Honour the King. Have charity towards all men."

Besides the points which mark the pauses in discourse, there are others that denote a different

modulation of voice, in correspondence to the sense. These are,

The Interrogative point, ?

The Exclamation point, !

The Parenthesis, ()

as, "Are you sincere?"

"How excellent is a grateful heart!"

"Know then this truth, (enough for man to know,)

"Virtue alone is happiness below."

The following characters are also frequently used in composition.

An Apostrophe, marked thus ' : as, "tho', judg'd."

A Caret, marked thus ^{am} ^ : as, "I ^ diligent."

A Hyphen, which is thus marked - : as, "Lapdog, to-morrow."

The Acute Accent, marked thus ' : as, "Fan'cy."
The Grave Accent, thus ` : as, "Fàvour."

The proper mark to distinguish a long syllable is this ¯ : as, "Rōsy : " and a short one, this ˇ : as, "Fölly." This last mark is called a Breve.

A Diæresis, marked thus ¨, shows that two vowels form separate syllables ; as, "Creätor."


A Section is marked thus §.

A Paragraph, thus ¶

A Quotation has two inverted commas at the beginning, and two direct ones at the end of a phrase or passage : as,

“ The proper study of mankind is man.”

Crotchets or Brackets serve to enclose a particular word or sentence. They are marked thus [].

An Index or Hand  points out a remarkable passage.

A Brace } unites three poetical lines ; or connects a number of words, in prose, with one common term.

An Ellipsis is thus marked ——— : as “ K——g,” for King.

An Obelisk, which is marked thus †, an Asterisk, thus *, Double Dagger, thus ‡, and Parallels thus ||, together with the letters of the alphabet, and figures, are used as references to the margin.

The Dash (—) is used to denote a pause or abruptness in the sentence.

CAPITALS.

THE following words should begin with capitals:—

1st, The first word of every book, chapter, letter, paragraph, &c.

2d, The first word after a period, and frequently after the notes of interrogation and exclamation.

3d, The names of the Deity : as God, Jehovah, the Supreme Being, &c.

4th, Proper names of persons, places, ships, &c.

5th, Adjectives derived from the proper names of places : as Grecian, Roman, English, &c.

6th, Common names when personified ; as, “ Come, gentle Spring.”

7th, The first word of an example, and of a quotation in a direct form : as, “ Always remember this ancient maxim : ‘ Know thyself.’ ”

8th, The first word of every line in poetry.

9th, The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*!

10th, Words of particular importance : as, the Reformation, the Restoration, the Revolution.

APPENDIX:

CONTAINING

EXERCISES

IN ORTHOGRAPHY, ETYMOLOGY, SYNTAX, PROSODY,
ETC.

PART I.

EXERCISES IN ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. WHAT is English Grammar? Into how many parts is it divided? Name them. What is the first part of grammar? Of what does orthography treat? What is a letter? How many letters are there? What do letters represent? What is an articulate sound?

2. How are letters divided? What is a vowel? What is a consonant? Which of the letters are vowels? What are the rest of the letters called? When are *w* and *y* consonants? When are *w* *y* vowels?

3. How are consonants divided? Describe a *mute*? Describe a *semi-vowel*? Which are *the liquids*? Why are they called liquids?

4. What is a diphthong? Give an example. What is a triphthong? What is a proper diphthong? What is an improper diphthong?

5. Distinguish the *vowels* from the *consonants* in the following words, ambition, royalty, widowhood, ulterior, youthfulness.

6. Point out the *diphthongs* and *triphthongs* in the following words:—earth, noun, poor, low, view, east, beauty, creator, studious, poetry, adieu, between, yourselves, certainly.

7. What is a syllable? What is spelling? What are words? What is a word of one syllable called? What a word of two syllables? Of three syllables? Of four or more syllables?

8. Into what classes are words divided? What is a primitive word? What is a derivative word?

9. *Divide* and *name* the following words according to the *number* of their syllables, noun, adverb, article, conjunction, land, water, numerous, stately, body, mind, gloriously, France, Italy, Constantinople, consubstantiation.

10. Is each of the following words *primitive* or *derivative*? wood, woodman, grammar, grammatical, idle, laziness, spirit, beautiful, poetry,

heedless, artful, sincere, hope, lovingly, Englishman.

11. *Correct the Errors of Spelling in the following Sentences.**

A sprigg of mirtle.	Meally potatos.
The lilly of the valley.	Earley Dutch turneps.
A border of daysies.	Late colliflowers.
A bed of vilets.	Dwarf cabages.
The Affrican marygold.	A plate of sallet.
The varigated jeranium.	A dish of pees.
Newington peeches.	A bunch of sparagrass.
Italien nectarins.	A mess of spinnage.
Turky apricocks.	A pidgeon pye.
The Orlean plumb.	A plumb puddin.
The Portugal mellon.	A rich cheasecake.
Dutch currans.	A beefstake.
Red and white rasberries.	A mutten chop.
The prickley coocumber.	A sholder of lamb.
Red and purpel red-	A fillett of veel.
dishes.	A hanch of veneson.

* The erroneous spelling is to be rectified by Dr. Johnson's Dictionary.—For the propriety of exhibiting erroneous exercises in Orthography, see the *Advertisement to the Eleventh* or any subsequent Edition of the *English Exercises*.

A cup of choccolate.	A stick of seeling wax.
A bason of soop.	The pint of a sword.
Coalchester oisters.	The edge of a razer.
Phessants & pautriges.	The tail of a plow.
A red herrin.	The gras of the feilds.
A large lobstor.	A clean flore.
Sammon is a finer fish	An arm chare.
than turbot, pertch,	The frunt dore.
or haddick.	The back kitchin.
Lisbon orranges.	The little parlor.
Spanish chessnuts.	A flour gardin.
A beach tree.	A feild of rie.
A burch tree.	The wheat harvist.
A hauthorn hedge.	A bleu sky.
A fine spredding oak.	A lovly day.
A weeping wilow.	A beautifull scene.
The gras is green.	A splendid pallace.
Safron is yello.	A chearful countenance.
Vinigar is sowr.	An antient castel.
Shugar is sweet.	A straight gate.
A pair of scizzars.	A strait line.
A silver bodken.	A disagreeable journy.
A small pennknife.	A willful errour.
Black led pensils.	Blameable conduct.
Ravens' quilts.	Sincere repentence.
A box of waifers.	Laudible persuits.

Nauty behaveour.	Never decieve.
A reguler vissit.	Knowlege inlarges the
Artiftial flowers.	mind.
Chrystal streems.	To acquire it is a great
Murmering winds.	priviledge.
A tranquill retreat.	The skool encreases.
A noizy school.	We must be studeous.
A surprizing storey.	Enquire before you re-
Spritely discourse.	solve.
Prophane tales.	Be not affraid to do what
A severe headake.	is right.
A freindly gift.	No man can stedily build
An affectionnate parent.	upon accidents.
A dutifull child.	Our manners should be
Oblidging behaivour.	nether gros, nor ex-
A wellcome messenger.	cessively refined.
Improveing conversa-	A carr signifies a chariot
tion.	of war, or a small car-
An importunate begger.	riage of burden.
An occasional visiter.	Neglect no oppurtunity
An encouraging look.	of doing good.
A skillfull horsman.	Jacob worshiped his
A favorable recepsion.	Creator, leaning on
Every season has its	the top of his staf.
peculier beautys.	In the names of druggs
Avoid extreams.	and plants, the mis-

- take in a word may When we act against
 endainger life. conscience, we be-
We may place too little, come the destroyers
 as well as too much of our own peace.
 stres upon dreams. We all have many fail-
Many a trapp is laid to lings and lapses to la-
 insnare the feet of ment and recover.
 youth. The arrows of calumny
We should subject our fall harmlessly at the
 fancys to the govern- feet of vertue.
 ment of reason. The study of the english
Common calamities, and language is making
 common blessings, daily advancement.
 fall heavily upon the We are made to be ser-
 envious. vicable to others, as
The finn of a fish is the well as to ourselves.
 limb, by which he bal- Labour and expense are
 ances his body, and lost upon a droneish
 moves in the water. spirit.
The truly good mind is Love worketh no ill to
 not dismaied by pov- our naybour, and is
 erty, afflictions, or the fullfilling of the
 death. law.
By deferring our repen- A chillness or shivering
 tence, we accumulate of the body generally
 our sorrows. precedes a fever.

- In all our reasonings, That which is some-
our minds should be times expedient, is
sincerely employed in not allways so.
the pursuit of truth. We may be hurtfull to
Rude behaviour, and in- others, by our ex-
decent language, are ample, as well as by
peculiarly disgraceful personal injuries.
in youth. Gratitude is a forceible
The comeliness of youth and active principle
are modesty and in good and generous
frankness; of age, minds.
condescension and When we bring the law-
dignity. maker into contempt
The true worship of God we have in effect an-
is an important and nulled his laws.
aweful service. It is a great blessing to
Wisdom alone is truly have a sound mind,
fair: folly only ap- uninfluenced by fan-
pears so. cyful humours.
A judicious arrangment Neither time nor mis-
of studies facilitates fortunes should eaze
improvement. the remembrance of
Our natural and invo- a friend.
luntary defects of Moderation should pre-
body are not charg- side, both in the
able upon us. 'kitchin and the parlor.

Shall we recieve good	of our transgressions
at the divine hand,	must precede the for-
and shall we not re-	givness of them.
ceive evil?	Judicious abridgments
All our comforts pro-	often aid the studys
ceede from the father	of youth.
of goodness.	Calicoe is a thin cloth
His father omited no-	made of cotton; some-
thing in his education	times staned with
that might render him	lively colors.
virtuous and usefull.	They tempted their
The daw in the fable	Creator, and limited
was dressed in pilfer-	the holy one of Izrael.
red ornaments.	The precepts of a good
A favor confered with	education have often
delicacy, doubles the	recured in the time
obligation.	of need.
The acknowledgement	

ARISTOMENES.

THE temper ov Aristomenes was to daring, and his enturprises to hasardus, to be long ecsemp^t from missfortun. His sene of acshun was not extensiv; so that in time the Lasedemonians *lernt, by ther very loses, the menes of putting a*

stop to them. He fell in unexpectedly with a larg boddy of Lasedemonian trupes, heded by both the kings. His retrete was intursepted; and in making an obstinate diffence, being stunned by a blo on the hed, he was taken prisener with about fifty of his band. The Lasedemonians considuring all as rebbels, condemd them withoute distinkshun to be precipitated into a cavvern calld Ceada, the commun capitle punishment at Sparta for the werst malefacters. All are said to have bene killd by the fal except Aristomenes; whos servival was thout so wunderful that mirakels wer invented to accounte for it. An egle, it was reported, fluttering under him, so far suported him that he arived at the botom unhurte. How far mirakelus assistance was necesary to his prezervashun, we cannot ser- tainly kno; but the plane circumstances of the story, thou extraornary, hav, as far as apperes, nothing contrary to natur. Aristomenes at first thout it no advantadge to find himself aliv in that horid charnel, surrounded by his companians ded and dying, among the skelletons and putrid carcases of former crimminals. He retreated to *the farthest* corner he coud find, and, covering *his hed* with his cloke, lay down to wate for deth,

which semed unavvoidable. It was the third day of this dredful imprizonment when he was startled by a little rustling noise. Rising and uncuvvering hiz ies, he saw by the glimering of lite, which asisted him the more from his havving bene so long in perfect darknes, a focks nawing the ded boddies. It prezently struk him that this annimel must have found sum other wa into the cavvern than that by which himself had desended, and woud redily find the same wa out agen. Watching therfore his oppertunity, he was fortunat enuf to seiz the focks with wun hand, while with his cloke in the other he preevented it from biting him; and he mannaged to let it hav its wa, without escaping, so as to conduct him to a narro berry. Throu this he folowed, til it becam to smal for his boddy to pas; and here fortunatly a glimse of dalite caut his eye. Seting therfor his conductor at liberty, he workd with his hans til he made a pasage larg enuf for himself to crepe into da, and he escapd to Ira.

Grant, we beseeche thee, Almitie God, that we, who for oure evill dedes do worthily deserve to be punnished, by the cumfort of thy grase

may mercefully be releevd ; through our Lord and Savier Jesus Christ.

O Lord, who nevver failest to help and guvvern them whom thou dost bring up in thy stedfast feare and love ; Keep us, we beseech thee, under the protecshun of thy good providence, and make us to have a perpetual fear and love of thy holy Name ; thru Jesus Christ our Lord.

O God, who nowest us to be set in the midst of so many and grate dangers, that by reason of the frailty of our nateshure we cannot always stand uprite ; Grant to us such strength and protection, as may support us in all dangers, and carry us through all temptations ; thru Jesus Christ our Lord.

Almity God, unto whom all harts be open, all desires knone, and from whom no seecrets are hid ; clense the thoughts of our hearts by the inspiration of thy holy spirit, that we may perfectly luv thee, and worthily magnify thy holie name ; thru Christ our Lord.

Almity and everlasting God, mersifully look upon our infurmities, and in all dangers and necessitties stretch forth thy rite hand to help and defend us, thru Jesus Christ our Lord.

Almity God, who shewest to them that be in

error the light of thy truth, to the intent that they may return into the way of righteousness; Grante unto all them that are admitted into the fellowship of Christ's religion, that they may eschew those things that are contrary to their profession, and follo all such things as are agreeable to the same, thru our Lord Jesus Christ.

The American Poets are English in every thing but their scenery. They have retained all the best characteristics of English literature,—freedom of thought, daring energy, manly feeling, and pathos never degenerating into sickly sentimentality. The memory of their recent struggle for independence has made many of them hostile to the political power of England, but none inimical to its literary pre-eminence. They know that they cannot hope to rival the fame of Shakespeare or Milton, and they have, therefore, made the fame of these poets part of their own; regarding them, as indeed they are, the common property of all who speak the English language.

PART II.

EXERCISES IN ETYMOLOGY.

WHAT is the second part of grammar? C
what does etymology treat? How many sorts of
words are there? Name the parts of speech.

§ 1. ARTICLE.

What is an article? Which are the articles?
When does *a* become *an*? What form of the
article *a* is used before a sounded *h*? What is *a*
or *an* called? Why is it so called? Which is
the definite article? Why is it called definite?
When a noun has no article in what sense is it to
be taken?

2. *Correct the following errors:*—An house, a
inch, a owl, an yard, a urn, an hill, a end, a army,
an hero, a hour, a adder, an wolf, an hole, an
heart, a honest man, a honour, a uncle, an useful
horse, an ewe, many an one, a unskilful workman,
an humourous story, a historical account, an horn,
an bed, a adder, a honour, an horse, an house,
an pen, a ox, a eel, a ant, a eye, a uninterrupted
affair, an unit.

3. When is *a* used before the vowel *u* and
when an?

4. Which article is used before singular nouns ?
5. Before what nouns is *the* used ?
6. When a noun denotes a whole class of animals or things, has it an article before it or not ? Give an example.
7. What is the meaning of the general expression "The horse is a noble animal." Does it mean *one horse* or more ?

§ 2. SUBSTANTIVES.

1. What is a substantive ? How many kinds of substantives are there ? Which are proper substantives ? Which are common substantives ? What have substantives belonging to them ? Of what person are substantives when spoken of ? Of what person are substantives when spoken to ?

2. Point out the *nouns* in the following sentences :—The sun shines, buy me an orange. My horse is dead. Where is John ? When will you go to France ? Which is the house ? Queen Victoria reigns. The sea is green. Love your neighbour. God's noblest work is man. Temperance preserves health. Religion produces happiness. London stands on the Thames. Excellent writing. A great multitude. Industry is *the road to wealth*.

3. Are the following nouns *proper* or *common*?
— Horse, man, George, stag, paper, bottle, pen, England, church, town, June, Europe, country, apple, Jane, Ireland, prince, America, window, queen, Charlotte, market, brother, Joseph, Wednesday, Mount Vesuvius, Neptune.

4. What is gender? How many genders are there? What does the masculine gender denote? What the feminine? What nouns are of the common gender? What are neuter? Are inanimate things ever spoken of as masculine or feminine? Give an example. How are the sexes distinguished?

5. Of what *gender* is each of the following nouns? — Abbot, bachelor, actress, maid, bride, steer, house, duchess, hart, hero, table, countess, niece, friar, nun, parent, we, nephew, widow, wizard, hind, emperor, marchioness, child, viscount, animal, stag, sultana, executrix, baron, virtue, heroine, eagle, earl, deaconess, garden, mouse.

6. What is number? How many numbers have nouns? What does the singular express? What the plural? Have all nouns a singular and a plural number? Are any used in both numbers? How is the plural generally formed?

How do nouns form their plural when the singular ends in *x*, *ch* soft, *sh*, *ss*, or *s*? How do nouns in *f* or *fe* form their plural? How those ending in *ff*? When the singular ends in *y* with a consonant before it, how is the plural formed?

7. Distinguish the *number* of the following nouns:—Glass, garden, conquests, woods, Thomas, arches, loaves, attorneys, wharfs, difficulty, union, fives, success, pence, ox, woman, stuff, history, meekness, dependencies.

8. Write or spell the *plural* of the following nouns:—Sea, toy, hat, loaf, wish, sex, kiss, inch, woman, sky, bounty, duty, echo, knife, wife, story, study, church, glory, potato, booby, sheaf, difficulty, roof, tooth, dwarf, mouse, monarch, folio, portico, ox, chimney, a sheep, journey, negro, a vale, enemy, snuff, attorney, handkerchief, a deer, arcanum, cherub, child, penny, alley, proof, die, lily, manifesto, phenomenon.

9. How many cases have English substantives? Mention them. How is the nominative case distinguished? How the possessive? How is the possessive case generally formed? Is the apostrophic *s* added in the possessive plural when the nominative plural ends in *s*? Is the apostrophic *s*

ever omitted in the possessive case singular when the nominative terminates in *ss*? How is the objective case distinguished?

10. Write the following nouns in the *possessive case singular*:—Boy, girl, man, woman, lake, sea, church, lass, beauty, sister, bee, branch.

11. Write the following in the *possessive case plural*:—Brother, child, man, woman, foot, tooth, ox, mouse, goose, penny.

12. Write the *plurals* of the following nouns:—Apple, plum, orange, bush, tree, plant, convenience, disorder, novice, beginning, defeat, protuberance.

13. Write the following substantives in the *nominative case plural*:—Cry, fly, cherry, fancy, glory, duty, boy, folly, play, lily, toy, convenience.

14. Write the following in the *nominative case plural*:—Loaf, sheaf, self, muff, knife, stuff, wife, staff, wolf, half, calf, shelf, life.

15. Write the following in the *genitive case plural*:—Brother, child, man, woman, foot, tooth, ox, mouse, goose, penny.

16. Write the following nouns in the *nominative and possessive cases plural*:—Wife, chief, die,

staff, city, river, proof, archer, master, crutch, tooth, mouth, baker, distaff.

17. Write the plurals of the following: monarch, tyro, grotto, nuncio, punctilio, ruff, muff, reproof, portico, handkerchief, gulf, hóof, fife, multitude, people, meeting, John, Lucy, meekness, charity, folly, France, Matthew, James, wisdom, reading.

18. Write the gender, number, and case of the following: father, brothers, mother's, boys, book, loaf, arms, wife, hats, sisters', bride's, bottles, brush, goose, eagles' wings, echo, ox's horn, mouse, kings, queens, bread, child's, glass, tooth, tongs, candle, chair, Jane's boots, Robert's shoe, horse.

19. *Correct the following errors:* a dice, the well is ten foot deep, I have two penknives, three staffs, we saw fifty sheeps in the vallies, each of the attornies had six wives, a drove of oxes and calfs, he gave eight pennies for two loafes, the historys of England and Scotland, he kicked with his foots against the postes, two mother in laws, three spoonsful, my lives end, a heros' courage, a mothers' tenderness, the mens' industry, the six soldier's muskets, the young lady's school
(*plur.*)

20. Write the plurals of the following :

adder,	criterion,	glass,	loss,
ant,	day,	glory,	man,
army,	desideratum,	goose,	memorand
attorney,	difficulty,	grotto,	monarch,
automaton,	distress,	gulf,	mouse,
bed,	drone,	gun-smith,	muff,
booby,	dunce,	handkerchief,	multitude,
book,	duty,	hat,	needle,
bounty,	echo,	hill,	nuncio,
boy,	ellipsis,	hoof,	ox,
branch,	emphasis,	hope,	peach,
calf,	end,	horse,	penny,
candle,	enemy,	inch,	reproof,
cargo,	eye,	jockey,	ruff,
charity,	fife,	journey,	sphinx,
child,	fish,	key,	stamen,
chimney,	flower,	kiss,	tooth,
church,	folly,	knife,	vortex,
city,	foot,	leaf,	woe,
coach,	fox,	loaf,	woman.

21. Write the feminines of the following nouns

actor,	enchanter,	mayor,	sultan,
ambassador,	governor,	peer,	tiger,
author,	heir,	poet,	traitor,
bridegroom,	hero,	prince,	tutor,
conductor,	hunter	prophet,	widower.
count,	jew,	shepherd,	
duke,	lion,	songster,	
emperor,	marquis,	sorcerer,	

22. Write the following in all their cases, b
singular and plural : fox, book, leaf, candle, l
loaf, wish, fish, sex, kiss, coach, inch, sky, bou

army, duty, knife, echo, loss, cargo, wife, story, church, table, glass, study, calf, branch, street, potato, peach, sheaf, booby, rock, stone, house, glory, hope, flower, city, difficulty, distress, day, boy, relay, chimney, journey, valley, needle, enemy, army, vale, ant, sheep, hill, valley, sea, key, toy.

§ 3. ADJECTIVES.

1. What is an adjective? Are adjectives varied on account of gender, number, or case? Of what variation do they admit? How many degrees of comparison are there? What does the positive state express? What the comparative? What the superlative? How is the comparative formed? How the superlative? In what other way are adjectives compared? How are monosyllables compared? How dissyllables?

2. Point out the *adjectives* in the following exercise: a pretty bird, a lofty spire, a beautiful flower, a swift horse, winding streams, the sea is calm, a look serene, three cows, James is diligent, an easy lesson, the lady was very kind, read this curious story, he bears a heavy burden, the twentieth chapter, Moses was remarkably meek, his prospects were very flattering, a beast so fine

never saw, a brighter colour, the most industrious servant.

3. *Compare* the following adjectives: fair, grave, bright, amiable, long, short, tall, studious, deep, little, troublesome, much, perplexing, bad, eloquent.

4. Write the following adjectives in the *comparative degree*: near, far, little, low, good, indifferent, gay, convenient, much, old, worthy.

5. Write the following in the *superlative degree*: feeble, bold, good, ardent, cold, bad, base, curious, little, strong, better, near, content.

6. Write the following adjectives in *their positive state*: nobler, ablest, most active, more prudent, less, worst, best, later, nearest, more, farthest, elder.

7. *Correct the following errors*: a happier man, the loveliest boy, a lesser house, John is a worsen scholar than James, this is a comfortabler situation, the magnificentest palace.

8. Compare the following adjectives: fair, grave, bright, long, short, tall, white, deep, strong, poor, rich, great.

9. Compare the following adjectives: amiable, moderate, disinterested, favourable, grateful, studious, attentive, negligent, industrious, per-

plexing, rich, merry, furious, covetous, large, little, good, bad, near, wretched, rigorous, delightful, sprightly, spacious, splendid, gay, imprudent, pretty.

10. Write the following adjectives in the comparative degree : near, far, little, low, good, indifferent, bad, worthy, convenient.

11. Write the following adjectives in the superlative degree : feeble, bold, good, ardent, cold, bad, base, little, strong, late, near, content.

§ 4. PRONOUNS.

1. What is a pronoun? How many kinds of pronouns are there? Mention them. How many personal pronouns are there? Mention them. Of what do they admit? How many persons have pronouns? To what pronouns has gender respect? How many numbers have pronouns? How many cases? Mention them. Do the cases differ in form?

2. *Decline the pronouns* I, we, thou, you, he, she, it, they. Write the possessive of I, he, you, they; and the objective case of I, we, thou, she, it, they.

3. What are the relative pronouns? Mention them. What is the word called to which they

relate? What kind of pronoun is the word *we*? To what is *who* applied? To what is *which* applied? For what purpose is *that* often used? Decline *who*? What are *who*, *which*, and *that* called when used in asking questions?

4. Describe the nature of adjective pronouns. How many sorts of adjective pronouns are there? Mention them. Repeat the possessive. The attributive. The demonstrative. To what do the demonstrative pronoun *this* refer? To what does *that* refer? Repeat the indefinite pronouns. Decline *other*.

5. *Correct the following errors:* my friend which came yesterday, the tree who grows in garden, this book is her's, the lady which spoke first, the elephant whom I saw, I dislike a man which is slothful, virtue and vice are opposite their effects, this exalts the mind, that debases

6. Write the possessive singular and plural of the pronouns, I, thou, he, she, it, who, and other.

7. Write the objective cases, singular and plural, of the pronouns, I, thou, he, she, it, who.

§ 5. VERBS.

1. What is a verb? How many kinds of verbs are there? Mention them. Into what other classes are verbs divided? What is a verb active? What does an active verb necessarily imply? What is a verb passive? What does a passive verb necessarily imply? What is a neuter verb? What are auxiliary verbs? Mention them. Which of the auxiliary verbs have no variation?

2. When are *do*, *be*, and *have* principals and not auxiliaries? How many tenses, properly speaking, have English verbs? How is the imperfect tense formed?

3. How many numbers have verbs? Mention them. How many persons are there in each number? What is the first person singular of the verb *to love*? Repeat the second person singular of the same verb. What is the third person singular? Repeat the third person plural.

4. What is a mood? How many moods are there? Mention them. How is the indicative mood distinguished? How the imperative? How the potential? How the subjunctive? How the infinitive? What is a participle?

From what does the participle derive its name? How many participles are there? Mention them. What conjunctions are generally prefixed to the subjunctive mood?

5. In what persons does the termination of verbs vary? What does the third person always end in?

6. What other auxiliary verb, besides *to have*, is sometimes used to form the perfect tense? What authors sometimes use the present tense instead of the imperfect and perfect?

7. How is the imperfect distinguished from the present? When is the present tense used for the future?

8. What is the difference between *shall* and *will* in the first future tense?

9. What is tense? How many tenses are there? Mention them. How is the present tense distinguished? How the imperfect? How the perfect? How the pluperfect? How is the first future tense? How the second future?

10. Point out the *verbs* in the following exercise: I write, he reads, fire burns, she eats bread, John caught a hare, Ann forgot her book, Laura feeds her bird, catch that horse, Eliza dances gracefully, she should hate evil, you may eat, he

is rich, is he at school? where was Thomas? learn your lesson, she has got a beautiful pigeon, you have told them.

11. The master is loved by Charles, remember the poor, we shall sleep soundly, they are governed by fear, Thomas muses on the past, George was beaten yesterday, it was done before, do you improve? dost thou love learning? he sits on a chair, they are learning geography, arithmetic had been taught, all men eagerly pursue happiness, Jane looks like a queen, I seldom dream when I am in health, you ought to strive to excel Thomas.

12. Distinguish the *active*, *neuter*, and *passive verbs* in the foregoing exercise, and *write them in separate columns*.

13. Of what *number* are the verbs in the following exercise? we love, they write, he rides, she sings, you laugh, it falls, the horse runs, the leaves shake, I may stay, let us run, you shall see, he might enjoy play, wisdom is excellent.

14. In what *person* is the verb? you read, he thinks, they took leave, we live happily, it will fall, take care, the men sing, study delights us, I heard a noise, they wrote well, did you speak, come hither, the passions should be governed.

15. Conjugate the following verbs in the in-

dicative mood, present tense : beat, gain, read, eat, walk, desire, interpose.

16. Conjugate the following verbs in the potential mood, imperfect tense : fear, hope, dream, fly, consent, improve, controvert.

17. Conjugate the following verbs in the subjunctive mood, perfect tense : drive, prepare, starve, omit, indulge, demonstrate.

18. Conjugate the following verbs in the imperative mood : believe, depart, invent, give, abolish, contrive.

19. Write the following verbs in the infinitive mood, present and perfect tenses : grow, decrease, live, prosper, separate, incommode.

20. Write the present, perfect, and compound participles of the following verbs : confess, disturb, please, know, begin, sit, set, eat, lie, lay.

21. Conjugate the following verbs in the indicative mood, present and perfect tenses of the passive voice : honour, abase, amuse, slight, enlighten, displease, envelope, bereave.

22. Conjugate the following verbs in the indicative mood, pluperfect and first future tenses : Fly, contrive, know, devise, choose, come, see, go, eat, grow, bring, forsake.

23. Write the following verbs in the present

and imperfect tenses of the potential and subjunctive moods : know, shake, heat, keep, give, blow, bestow, beseech.

24. Write the following verbs in the indicative mood, imperfect and second future tenses of the passive voice : slay, draw, crown, throw, defeat, grind, hear, divert.

25. Write the following verbs in the second and third persons singular of all the tenses in the indicative and subjunctive moods : approve, condemn, mourn, freeze, know, arise, drive, blow, investigate.

26. Form the following verbs in the infinitive and imperative moods, with their participles, all in the passive voice : embrace, draw, defeat, smite.

27. Write the following verbs in the present, imperfect, and passive participles : abide, am, arise, begin, bereave, bring, buy, burst, can, catch, crawl, creep, draw, drink, drive, fall, feel, flee, fly, forsake, get, give, go, grow, have, hear, hearken, hide, hold, keep, know, loiter, loose, lose, may, must, pay, punish, race, ride, ring, run, say, see, seek, sell, shake, shall, sit, slay, slap, slaughter, slide, slip, will.

28. When does the verb *to be* denote duty
Give an example.

29. What verbs active are called regular?
What verbs passive are called regular? How is
a passive verb conjugated? What verbs are
called irregular? How many kinds of irregular
verbs are there? Mention their peculiarities.
Are *walk*, *arise*, and *seek* regular or irregular
verbs?

30. Name the *imperfect tense* and *perfect participle* of *am*, *begin*, *creep*, *drive*, *buy*, *burst*, *pay*,
rise, *ride*, *forsake*, *grow*, *fall*, *keep*, *feel*, *get*, *go*,
lie, *lay*, *see*, *swell*, *knit*, *swear*.

31. *Conjugate throughout* the irregular verbs,
to shut, *to teach*, *to go*, *to lay*.

32. *Correct the errors* in the following sentences :—
They have chose their books, the bottle
was shook; they have began their work; the
cask is bursted; I see him last week; I have
awaken him; he has gave me his book; if I had
went to York; the sheep were sheared; it vex
her much; I have strove to do it; my stick is
broke; I begun the work to-day; he talkt and
stamp with much violence; James drawed a
bird; many were slew in this engagement; I
written to him yesterday; the children have

wrote their copies; it is laying on the table; I durst not do so now; the horse was stole; might I leave the room? the enemy are flown; the cloth had been wove; I seen him yesterday; lay on the sofa; I have just laid down; did you want it now? he done the work well; he was hung last week; I taken my sister with me; the first stone was lain; they have ran the race; I have eat and drank enough.

33. Name the moods, tenses, numbers, and persons, of the verbs in the following sentences: —We love him; James loves me; it amuses him; we shall conduct them; they will divide the spoil; soldiers should defend their country; friends invite friends; she can read her lesson; she may play a tune; you might please her; thou mayst ask him; he may have betrayed us; we might have diverted the children; John can deliver the message; I love; to love; love; reprove thou; has loved; we tied the knot; if we love; if thou love; they could have commanded armies; to love; to baptize; to have loved; loved; loving; to survey; having surveyed; write a letter; read your lesson; thou hast obeyed my voice; honour thy father; we may have been; thou mayst have been; *they can have been; I might have been; you*

should have been; we would have been;
 thou be; we be; he be; thou wert; we wer
 be; be thou; be; to be; being; to have been;
 be; be ye; been; be; having been; if we be
 they be; to be.

34. Write the moods, tenses, numbers,
 persons, of the following:—Snow is white;
 was a good man; we have been younger; she
 been happy; it had been late; we are old; you
 be wise; it will be time; if they be thine; be c
 tious; be heedful, youth; we may be rich; t
 should be virtuous; thou mightst be wiser; t
 must have been excellent scholars; they mi
 have been powerful; they are loved; we w
 loved; thou art loved; it is loved; she was lov
 he has been loved; you have been loved; I h
 been loved; thou hadst been loved; we shall
 loved; thou wilt be loved; they will be lov
 I shall have been loved; you will have b
 loved; he can be loved; thou mayst be loved;
 must be loved; they might be loved; ye would
 loved; they should be loved; I could be lov
 thou canst have been loved; it may have b
 loved; you might have been loved; if I be lov
thou wert loved; we be loved; they be loved;
thou loved; be ye loved; you be loved; t

loved, loved; having been loved; to have been loved; being loved.

35. Of what mood and tense is *do* or *am* the sign? Of what is *did* or *was* the sign? Of what *have*? Of what *had*? Of what *shall* or *will*? Of what *shall* or *will have*? Of what *may*, *can*, or *must*? Of what *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should*? Of what *may*, *can*, or *must have*? Of what *might*, *could*, *should*, or *would have*? What is mostly the sign of the *infinitive* mood?

36. Write the imperfect tense and passive participle of the following verbs:—Take, drive, creep, begin, abide, buy, bring, arise, catch, be-reave, am, burst, draw, drink, fly, flee, fall, get, give, go, feel, forsake, grow, have, hear, hide, keep, know, lose, pay, ride, ring, shake, run, seek, sell, see, sit, slay, slide.

37. Name the moods, tenses, numbers, and person, of the verbs in the following sentences:—Prosperity gains friends; thou conferrest a favour; they commend her; Thomas disregards me; grief contracts the heart; virtue ennobles the mind; she surpasses you; we approve it; I obey my teacher; we completed our journey; it destroys our pleasure; they have betrayed me; I do like this situation; they did condemn such projects; have you

studied your lesson? do you instruct him? Jan has finished his work; they will divide the spoils; John will have delivered the message; prepare your exercises; thou didst act an unkind part; they had lamented her fate; she may play a truce; he had regaled himself; it would relieve them; can he repeat the lines? their fears will deter them; to revere good men; soldiers should defend their country; regard your reputation; addressing the king; to hate folly; let them pursue their business; he might have attempted an escape; protect yourselves; she could have assisted her brother; surveying his estate; let us examine ourselves; I am sincere; thou art extravagant; he is disinterested; thou dost improve; your expectation has failed; the accident had happened; you shall submit; good humour will prevail; he is respected; have they removed? we shall have agreed; I can conjecture; they might have travelled; be willing to forgive; having assented, depart.

38. Conjugate the following verbs in the *indicative mood, present tense*: — Laugh, gain, descend, walk, desire, interpose.

39. Conjugate the following through the *present, imperfect, and first future tenses* of the *verb*

cative mood:—Fear, hope, consent, depart, abolish, contrive.

40. Conjugate the following through *all the moods and tenses of the active voice*:—Call, grant, esteem, improve, enjoy, believe.

41. Conjugate the verb to love *progressively*; as, “I am loving,” &c., and the following, with the addition of a *noun, adverb, or infinitive*:—To confer a favour; to listen attentively; to stay to dine.

42. For what purpose do we use the compound form of verbs, consisting of the auxiliary verb *do* and the infinitive mood? Decline *I do sing* in the present and imperfect tenses according to this compound form.

43. How is an English verb made negative? Decline *I did not run*.

44. How do you denote the occupation in which any person is engaged? Decline *I am running*.

45. What active verbs in English have a passive signification?

46. How is a passive verb conjugated in English?

47. Give some examples of the passive participle ending in *n* or *en*.

48. Give some examples of verbs of w present and imperfect tenses and the participle are the same.

49. Name some irregular verbs whic the imperfect tense and perfect partic same.

50. Name some irregular verbs which their tenses different.

51. What are the different meanings verb *to bear*? What is the difference *flee* and *fly*? What are the different of the verb *to lie*? What are the differ of *hanged* and *hung*?

52. What are defective verbs? Name of them.

6. ADVERBS.

1. What is an adverb?

2. What do adverbs denote? Give examples.

3. Are adverbs ever compared? Give adverbs in *ly* compared?

4. Give some adverbs which are com a total change of the word.

5. Name some adjectives which are s used for adverbs, and give some exam

6. Give some examples of prepositions being used adverbially.

7. What adverbs are used in affirming or denying?

8. Name some compound adverbs.

9. What adverbs are used only in composition, and what meaning do they communicate to the words with which they are compounded?

10. Name some conjunctions which are used adverbially.

§ 7. PREPOSITIONS.

1. What is a preposition? Before what parts of speech are prepositions generally used? Give some examples.

2. Give some examples of prepositions being used after verbs without any noun or pronoun governed by them.

§ 8. CONJUNCTIONS.

What is a conjunction? Into what classes are conjunctions divided? How is a copulative conjunction distinguished? How a disjunctive conjunction?

§ 9. INTERJECTIONS.

What is an interjection? Give some examples, and state what passions of the mind they express.

§ 10. DERIVATION.

1. In how many various ways are words rived from one another?

2. Give an example of substantives der from verbs.

3. Give examples of verbs derived from : stantives, from adjectives, and from adverbs.

4. Give examples of adjectives derived : substantives.

5. Give examples of substantives derived : adjectives.

6. Give examples of adverbs derived : adjectives.

7. Point out the derivative words in the following sentences, and show from what they derived:—Pitch upon that course of life w is the most excellent; and habit will rende the most delightful. Fashion is the plagu wise men, and the idol of fools. Anger glance into the breast of a wise man, but : only in the bosom of fools. By taking reve a man is but even with his enemy; but in j ing it over, he is superior. No man ha thorough taste of prosperity to whom adve *never happened*. The worst of crosses is neve

have had any. A good word is as soon said as a bad one. We should take a prudent care for the future, but so as to enjoy the present. It is no part of wisdom to be miserable to-day, because we may happen to be so to-morrow. No man was ever cast down with the injuries of fortune, unless he had before suffered himself to be deceived by her favours. None more impatiently suffer injuries than those that are most forward in doing them. Though a man may become learned by another's learning, he never can be wise but by his own wisdom. The coin that is most current among mankind is flattery; the only benefit of which is, that by hearing what we are not, we may be instructed what we ought to be. The temperate man's pleasures are durable, because they are regular; and all his life is calm and serene, because it is innocent. The love of gaming will corrupt the best principles in the world. An angry man who suppresses his passions, thinks worse than he speaks; and an angry man that will chide, speaks worse than he thinks. A good word is an easy obligation; but not to speak ill requires only our silence, which costs us nothing.

PART III.

EXERCISES IN ETYMOLOGICAL PARSING.

SECT. I.

Etymological Parsing Table.

What part of speech?

1. *An article.* What kind? Why?
2. *A substantive.* Common or proper? What Gender? Number? Case? Why?
3. *An adjective.* What degree of comparison? To what does it belong? Why an adjective?
4. *A pronoun.* What kind? Person? Gender? Number? Case? Why?
5. *A verb.* What kind? Mood? Tense? Number? Person? Why? If a participle, Why? Active or passive?
6. *An adverb.* Why is it an adverb?
7. *A preposition.* Why a preposition?
8. *A conjunction.* What kind? Why?
9. *An interjection.* Why?

SECT. II.

Specimens of Etymological Parsing.

Hope animates us.

Hope is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, in the singular number, and the nominative case. (*Decline the substantive.*) *Animates* is a regular verb active, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular. (*Repeat the present tense, the imperfect tense, and the perfect participle; and sometimes conjugate the verb entirely.*) *Us* is a personal pronoun, first person plural and in the objective case. (*Decline the pronoun.*)

A peaceful mind is virtue's reward.

A is the indefinite article. *Peaceful* is an adjective. (*Repeat the degrees of comparison.*) *Mind* is a common substantive of the neuter gender, the third person, in the singular number, and the nominative case. (*Decline the substantive.*) *Is* is an irregular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, and the third person singular. (*Repeat the present tense, the imperfect tense, and the participle; and occasionally conjugate the verb entirely.*) *Virtue's* is a common substantive, of the third person, in the singular num-

ber, and the possessive case. (*Decline 1 stantive.*) *Reward* is a common substant the third person, in the singular number the nominative case.

SECT. III.

Article and Substantive.

A bush	The vices
A tree	Temperance
A flower	A variety
An apple	George
An orange	The Rhine
An almond	A prince
A hood	A rivulet
A house	The Humber
A hunter	Gregory
An hour	The pope
An honour	An abbess
An hostler	An owl
The garden	A building
The fields	The Grocers' Co
The rainbow	Europe
The clouds	The sciences
The scholars' duty	Yorkshire
<i>The horizon</i>	The planets
<i>Virtue</i>	The sun

A volume	A fever
Parchment	The stars
The pens	A comet
A disposition	A miracle
Benevolence	A prophecy
An oversight	Depravity
A design	The constitution
The governess	The laws
An ornament	Beauty
The girls' school	A consumption
A grammar	An elevation
Mathematics	The conqueror
The elements	An Alexander
An earthquake	Wisdom
The King's prerogative	America
Africa	The Cæsars
The continent	The Thames
Roundness	A river
A declivity	The shadows
Blackness	A vacancy
An inclination	The hollow
The undertaking	An idea
Penelope	A whim
Coustancy	Something
An entertainment	Nothing

*SECT. IV.**Article, Adjective, and Substantive.*

A good heart	The careless ostrich
A wise head	The dutiful stork
A strong body	The spacious firmament
An obedient son	Cooling breezes
A diligent scholar	A woman amiable
A happy parent	A dignified character
Shady trees	A pleasing address
A fragrant flower	An open countenance
The verdant fields	The candid reasoner
A peaceful mind	Fair proposals
Composed thoughts	A mutual agreement
A serene aspect	A plain narrative
An affable deportment	An historical fiction
The whistling winds	Relentless war
A boisterous sea	An obdurate heart
The howling tempest	Tempestuous passions
A gloomy cavern	A temper unhappy
Rapid streams	A sensual mind
Unwholesome dews	The babbling brook
A severe winter	A limpid stream
A useless drone	The devious walk
<i>The industrious bees</i>	A winding canal
<i>Harmless doves</i>	

EXERCISES IN ETYMOLOGICAL PARSING. 135

The serpentine river	A miserable end
A melancholy fact	Gloomy regions
An interesting history	An incomprehensible
A happier life	subject
The woodbine's fra-	A controverted point
grance	The cool sequestered
A cheering prospect	vale
An harmonious sound	A garden enclosed
Fruit delicious	The ivy-mantled tower
The sweetest incense	Virtue's fair form
An odorous garden	A mahogany table
The sensitive plant	Sweet-scented myrtle
A convenient mansion	A resolution wise, no-
Warm clothing	ble, disinterested
A temperate climate	Consolation's lenient
Wholesome aliment	hand
An affectionate parent	A better world
A free government	A cheerful, good old
The diligent farmer	man
A fruitful field	A silver tea-urn
The crowning harvest	Tender-looking charity
A virtuous conflict	My brother's wife's
A final reward	mother
Peaceful abodes	A book of my friend's
The noblest prospect	An animating, well-
A profligate life	founded hope

SECT. V.

Pronoun and Verb, &c.

I am sincere.	They will obey us.
Thou art industrious.	Good humour shall prevail.
He is disinterested.	He will have determined.
We honour them.	We shall have agreed.
You encourage us.	Let me depart.
They commend her.	Do you instruct him.
Thou dost improve.	Prepare your lessons.
He assisted me.	Let him consider.
We completed our journey.	Let us improve ourselves.
Our hopes did flatter us.	Know yourselves.
They have deceived me.	Let them advance.
Your expectation has failed.	They may offend.
The accident had happened.	I can forgive.
He had resigned himself.	He might surpass them.
Their fears will detect them.	We could overtake him.
You shall submit.	I would be happy.
	Ye should repent.
	He may have deceived me.

They may have forgotten.	The person will have been executed, when the pardon arrives.
Thou mightst have improved.	Let him be animated.
We should have considered.	Be you entreated.
To see the sun is pleasant.	Let them be prepared.
To live well is honourable.	It can be enlarged.
To have conquered himself was his highest praise.	You may be discovered.
Promoting others' welfare, they advanced their own interest.	ed.
He lives respected.	He might be convinced.
Having resigned his office, he retired.	It would be caressed.
They are discouraged.	I may have been deceived.
He was condemned.	They might have been honoured.
We have been rewarded.	To be trusted, we must be virtuous.
She had been admired.	To have been admired, availed him little.
Virtue will be rewarded.	Ridiculed, persecuted, despised, he maintained his principles.
	Being reviled, we bless.
	Having been deserted, he became discouraged.

The sight being new,	Every heart know
he startled.	own sorrows.
This uncouth figure	Which was his cha
startled him.	It was neither.
I have searched, I have	Hers is finished,
found it.	is to do.
They searched those	This is what I fear
rooms ; he was gone.	That is the thing v
The book is his ; it	I desired.
was mine.	Who can preserve
These are yours, those	self ?
are ours.	Whose books are th
Our hearts are deceit	Whom have we ser
ful.	Some are negli
Your conduct met their	others industriou
approbation.	One may deceive
None met who could	self.
avoid it.	All have a talent t
His esteem is my ho-	prove.
nour.	Can any dispute it
Her work does her	Such is our condit
credit.	
Each must answer the	
question.	

SECT. VI.

Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, and Interjection.

- I have seen him once, diligent, and he will
perhaps twice. probably succeed.
- Thirdly, and lastly, I How sweetly the birds
shall conclude. sing !
- This plant is found Why art thou so heed-
here and elsewhere. less ?
- Only to-day is properly He is little attentive,
ours. nay, absolutely stu-
pid.
- The task is already per-
formed. When will they arrive ?
- We could not serve Where shall we stop ?
him then, but we Mentally and bodily,
will hereafter. we are curiously and
wonderfully formed.
- We often resolve, but They travelled thro'
seldom perform. France, in haste, to-
wards Italy.
- He is much more pro-
mising now than
formerly. From virtue to vice,
the progress is gra-
dual.
- We are wisely and hap-
pily directed.
- He has certainly been By diligence and fra-

gality, we arrive at The house was so
 competence. a great price,
 We are often below our above its value.
 wishes, and above our She came down
 desert. slowly, but
 Some things make for briskly up again
 him, others against His father and m
 him. and uncle, resi
 By this imprudence, he Rome.
 was plunged into new We must be ter
 difficulties. ate, if we woul
 Without the aid of healthy.
 charity, he supported He is as old as
 himself with credit. class-mate, but r
 Of his talents much learned.
 might be said; con- Charles is este
 cerning his integrity, because he is
 nothing. discreet and be
 On all occasions, she lent.
 behaved with pro- We will stay til
 priety. arrives.
 We in vain look for a He retires to rest
 path between virtue that he may
 and vice. early.
 He lives within his in- We ought to be th
come.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| ful, for we have re- | She will transgress |
| ceived much. | unless she be ad- |
| Though he is often ad- | monished. |
| vised, yet he does | If he were encouraged, |
| not reform. | he would amend. |
| Reproof either softens | Though he condemn |
| or hardens its object. | me, I will respect |
| Neither prosperity, nor | him. |
| adversity, has im- | Their talents are more |
| proved him. | brilliant than useful. |
| He can acquire no vir- | Notwithstanding his po- |
| tue, unless he make | verty, he is a wise |
| some sacrifices. | and worthy person. |
| Let him that standeth, | If our desires are mo- |
| take heed lest he | derate, our wants will |
| fall. | be few. |
| If thou wert his supe- | Hope often amuses, but |
| rior, thou shouldst | seldom satisfies us. |
| not have boasted. | Though he is lively, yet |
| He will be detected, | he is not volatile. |
| though he deny the | O peace! how desirable |
| fact. | art thou! |
| If he has promised, he | I have been often oc- |
| should act accord- | cupied, alas! with |
| ingly. | trifles. |

Strange! that we should Hail, simplicity! source
 be so infatuated. of genuine joy.
 O! the humiliations to Behold! how pleasant
 which vice reduces it is for brethren to
 us. dwell together in
 Hark! how sweetly the unity.
 woodlark sings! Welcome again! my
 Ah! the delusions of long lost friend.
 hope!

SECT. VII.

*A few instances of the same words constituting
 several of the parts of speech.*

Calm was the day, and miseries, which are
 the scene delightful. stealing softly after
 We may expect a calm them.
 after a storm. A little attention will
 To prevent passion, is rectify some errors.
 easier than to calm Though he is out of
 it. danger, he is still
 Better is a little with afraid.
 content, than a great He laboured to still the
 deal with anxiety. tumult.
 The gay and dissolute Still waters are com-
 think little of the monly deepest.

- Damp air is unwhole- He has seen much of
some. the world, and been
Guilt often casts a damp much caressed.
over our sprightliest His years are more than
hours. hers; but he has not
Soft bodies damp the more knowledge.
sound much more The more we are bless-
than hard ones. ed, the more grate-
Though she is rich and ful we should be.
fair, yet she is not The desire of getting
amiable. more is rarely satis-
They are yet young, and fied.
must suspend their He has equal know-
judgment yet awhile. ledge, but inferior
Many persons are bet- judgment.
ter than we suppose She is his inferior in
them to be. sense, but his equal
The few and the many in prudence.
have their preposses- We must make a like
sions. space between the
Few days pass without lines.
some clouds. Every being loves its
Much money is cor- like.
rupting. Behave yourselves like
Think much, and speak men.
little.

We are too apt to like	most, no n
pernicious compa-	quired.
ny.	I will submit
He may go or stay as	mission bri
he likes.	It is for our
They strive to learn.	be tempera
He goes to and fro.	O! for better
To his wisdom we owe	I have a rega
our privilege.	He is esteem
The proportion is ten	on his own
to one.	and on th
He served them with	parents.
his utmost ability.	Both of then
When we do our ut-	praise.

SECT. VIII.

Promiscuous Exercises in Etymologica

In your whole behaviour, be hu
obliging.

Virtue is the universal charm.

True politeness has its seat in the he

We should endeavour to please, rath
shine and dazzle.

Opportunities occur daily for streng
ourselves the habits of virtue.

Compassion prompts us to relieve the wants of others.

A good mind is unwilling to give pain to either man or beast.

Peevishness and passion often produce, from trifles, the most serious mischiefs.

Discontent often nourishes passions, equally malignant in the cottage and in the palace.

A great proportion of human evils is created by ourselves.

A passion for revenge has always been considered as the mark of a little and mean mind.

If greatness flatters our vanity, it multiplies our dangers.

To our own failings we are commonly blind.

The friendships of young persons are often founded on capricious likings.

In your youthful amusements, let no unfairness be found.

Engrave on your minds this sacred rule : " Do unto others, as you wish that they should do unto you."

Truth and candour possess a powerful charm : they bespeak universal favour.

After the first departure from sincerity, it is

seldom in our power to stop : one artificially leads on to another.

Temper the vivacity of youth, with mixture of serious thought.

The spirit of true religion is social, kind and cheerful.

Let no compliance with the intemperance of others, ever betray you into profane suggestions.

In preparing for another world, we must not neglect the duties of this life.

The manner in which we employ our time, may decide our future happiness or misery.

Happiness does not grow up of its own accord : it is the fruit of long cultivation, and the result of industry and application.

A plain understanding is often joined with great worth.

The brightest parts are sometimes found without virtue or honour.

How feeble are the attractions of the outward form, when nothing within corresponds to it.

Piety and virtue are particularly graceful in youth.

Can we, untouched by gratitude, view the *profusion* of good, which the divine has *bestowed* around us ?

There is nothing in human life more amiable and respectable, than the character of a truly humble and benevolent man.

What feelings are more uneasy and painful, than the workings of sour and angry passions ?

No man can be active in disquieting others, who does not, at the same time, disquiet himself.

A life of pleasure and dissipation is an enemy to health, fortune, and character.

To correct the spirit of discontent, let us consider how little we deserve, and how much we enjoy.

As far as happiness is to be found on earth, we must look for it, not in the world, or the things of the world ; but within ourselves, in our temper, and in our heart.

Though bad men attempt to turn virtue into ridicule, they honour it at the bottom of their hearts.

Of what small moment to our real happiness are many of those injuries which draw forth our resentment !

In the moments of eager contention, everything is magnified and distorted in its appearance.

Multitudes, in the most obscure stations, are

not less eager in their petty breils, nor lemented by their passions, than if princely h were the prize for which they contended.

· The smooth stream, the serene atmos the mild zephyr, are the proper emblem gentle temper, and a peaceful life. Amo sons of strife, all is loud and tempestuous.

PART IV.

EXERCISES IN SYNTAX.

RULE I.

FIFTY pounds of wheat contains forty pounds of flour.

What avails the best sentiments, if persons do not live suitably to them ?

Thou should love thy neighbour, as sincerely as thou loves thyself.

From a fear of the world's censure, to be ashamed of the practice of precepts, which the heart approves and embraces, mark a feeble and imperfect character.

The erroneous opinions which we form concerning happiness and misery, gives rise to all the mistaken and dangerous passions that embroils our life.

The mechanism of clocks and watches, were totally unknown a few centuries ago.

The number of the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, do not exceed sixteen millions.

Nothing but vain and foolish pursuits delight some persons.

RULE II.

Idleness and ignorance is the parent to many vices.

Patience and diligence, like faith, removes mountains.

What signifies the counsel and care of preceptors, when youth think they have no need of assistance?

RULE III.

Man's happiness or misery are, in a great measure, put into his own hands.

Man is not such a machine as a clock or a watch, which move merely as they are moved.

Speaking impatiently to servants, or anything that betrays inattention or ill-humour, are certainly criminal.

When sickness, infirmity, or reverse of fortune, affect us, the sincerity of friendship is proved.

Let it be remembered, that it is not the uttering, or the hearing of certain words, that constitute the worship of the Almighty.

RULE IV.

The British Parliament are composed of Queen, Lords, and Commons.

A great number do not always argue strength.

The council was not unanimous, and it separated without coming to any determination.

RULE V.

They which seek wisdom, will certainly find her.

I do not think that any person should incur censure for being tender of their reputation.

Thou who has been witness of the fact, can give an account of it.

The child whom we have just seen, is wholesomely fed, and not injured by bandages or clothing.

He is like a beast of prey, who destroys without pity.

RULE VI.

If he will not hear his best friend, whom shall be sent to admonish him?

The persons whose conscience and virtue support, may smile at the caprices of fortune.

It is not to be expected that they, whom in early life, have been dark and deceitful, should afterwards become fair and ingenuous.

They who have laboured to make us wise and

God are the persons who we ought to love and respect, and whom we ought to be grateful to.

From the character of those who you associate with, your own will be estimated.

RULE VII.

Thou art the friend that hast often relieved me, and that has not deserted me now in the time of peculiar need.

I perceive that thou art a pupil who possesses bright parts, but who hast cultivated them but little.

I am the man who approves of wholesome discipline, and who recommend it to others ; but I am not a person who promotes useless severity or who object to mild and generous treatment

RULE VIII.

These kind of indulgences soften and in the mind.

Instead of improving yourselves, you have been playing this two hours.

Those sort of favours did real injury to the appearance of kindness.

The chasm made by the earthquake was twenty foot broad, and one hundred fathom

RULE IX.

The fire, the air, the earth, and the water, are four elements of the philosophers.

We are placed here under a trial of our virtue.

The profligate man is seldom or never found to be, the good husband, the good or the beneficent neighbour.

His error was accompanied with so little contrition and candid acknowledgement, that he found a few persons to intercede for him.

There were so many mitigating circumstances attending his misconduct, particularly that of his open confession, that he found few friends who were disposed to interest themselves in his favor.

RULE X.

Thy ancestors virtue is not thine.

Thy fathers offence will not condemn thee.

A mothers tenderness and a fathers care are natures gifts' for mans advantage.

A mans manner's frequently influence his fortune.

RULE XI.

Who have I reason to love so much as this friend of my youth?

The man who he raised from obscurity is dead.

He and they we know, but who art thou ?

Ye only have I known of all the families of
the earth.

We should fear and obey the author of our
being, even he who has power to reward or
punish us for ever.

He loves we.

He invited my brother and I.

They that help me I will reward.

Ye only have I known.

She that is idle and mischievous reprove
sharply.

He who committed the offence thou shouldst
correct, not I who am innocent.

He exposes himself too much.

Who did they entertain so freely ?

He will I protect who you unjustly persecut

As they esteemed themselves wise they expos
their weakness.

Whosoever you send, I will receive.

Let thou and I make the experiment.

They who opulence has made proud, and
luxury has corrupted, are not happy.

*Who should we esteem more than the
and good ?*

Who, of all the men in the world, do you think
I saw the other day?

Do you know who I mean?

Thou chantress of the woods among
I woo, to hear thy evening song.

It was us who went there.

It was me who wrote the letter.

We are them for whom you sought.

Do not be surprised, it is me.

I am sure it was them we met.

I told you it was him.

You are her that promised to be here to-day.

He so much resembled his brother, that, at first
sight, I took it to be he.

I saw a person whom I supposed to be she.

Who do you think him to be?

Let him be whom he may, I am not afraid
of him.

I am your cousin, him from whom you received
the letter yesterday.

She is the person who I understood it to have
been.

Was it them that did it?

I believe it to have been they.

Whom do you think is the author?

RULE XII.

It is better live on a little, than outlive a great deal.

You ought not walk too hastily.

I have seen some young persons to conduct themselves very discreetly.

RULE XIII.

The next new year's day, I shall be at school three years.

From the little conversation I had with him, he appeared to have been a man of letters.

It would have given me great satisfaction, to relieve him from that distressed situation.

We should respect these persons, because they continue long attached to us.

In the treasury belonging to the cathedral in this city, is preserved with the greatest veneration, for upwards of six hundred years, a dish which they pretend to be made of emerald.

I have compassion on the multitude, because they continue with me now three days.

And he that was dead sat up and began to speak.

I should be obliged to him, if he will gratify me in that particular.

This fashion has been formerly much admired.
Ye will not come unto me that ye might have
life.

I was at Brighton and seen the king.

It would have given me great satisfaction to
relieve him from that distressed situation.

They completed the business by the time you
came.

He hath given me the treasure and he hath
taken it away.

It would have afforded me no satisfaction if I
could perform it.

I always intended to have rewarded my son
according to his merit.

His sickness was so great, that I often feared
he would have died before our arrival.

I intended to have written to you last week.

The Stoics believed that all crimes were equal.

The professor, in his lecture, said, that fever
always produced thirst.

From the little conversation I had with him,
he appeared to have been a man of letters.

I'll know thy thoughts.

You cannot if my heart were in your hand.

RULE XIV.

Esteeming themselves wise, they became fools.

Suspecting not only ye, but they also, I was studious to avoid all intercourse.

From exposing himself too freely in different climates, he entirely lost his health.

RULE XV.

He was pleasing not often, because he was vain.

William nobly acted, though he was unsuccessful.

Unless he have more government of himself, he will be always discontented.

Never sovereign was so much beloved by the people.

He was determined to invite back the king and to call together his friends.

We may happily live, though our possessions be small.

RULE XVI.

Be honest, nor take no shape nor semblance of disguise.

There cannot be nothing more insignificant *than vanity*.

The measure is so exceptionable, that we cannot by no means permit it.

RULE XVII.

We are all accountable creatures, each for hisself.

Does that boy know who he speaks to? Who does he offer such language to?

It was not he that they were angry with.

Will you go with I?

To who will you give that book? This is intended for thou?

He can do nothing of hisself.

With who do you live?

I travelled with he and his father.

There is great friendship between he and she.

I do not know from who you had it.

She stood between he and me.

They willingly and of theirselves endeavoured to make up the difference.

To who do you speak? To he?

What friend have I besides those.

He laid the suspicion upon somebody, I know not who, in the company.

Mark the prepositions which are improperly used in the following sentences, and substitute

the right ones:— I thought on doing it; he died for thirst; I differ with you; their past state was different to their present; confide not on man; an exception to the general rule; agreeable with the sacred text; this should be no discouragement for you; he is glad of calamities; this book is replete in errors; he died of the sword; I will wait of you; expert in his work; they live at America; conformable with his plan; the Romans reduced the world to their own power; he is now at London; he lives in Hackney; adapted for his capacity; his present was accepted of by his friend; he became a martyr of Christianity; I shall be in Paris; we intend to touch in Liverpool; I have been to London after having resided a year at France, and now I live in Islington; he was resolved of going to Rome; he was eager of recommending it; we are now reconciled with these difficulties; you have bestowed your favours on the most deserving persons; the reptile has gone in its hole; the glass was broken in pieces; distribute these between the three; I have an abhorrence against such nefarious practices; there is great prejudice to the measure; the whole country *was overrun* with the enemy; the Athenians

were overwhelmed with a shower of stones; the colonel was shot by a musket ball.

RULE XVIII.

My brother and him are tolerable grammarians.

Did he not tell thee his fault, and entreated thee to forgive him?

Professing regard, and to act differently, mark a base mind.

This excellent person appeared to be fully resigned, either to live, or to have died.

She and him are very unhappily connected.

To be moderate in our views, and proceeding temperately in the pursuit of them, is the best way to ensure success.

RULE XIX.

Though he urges me yet more earnestly, I shall not comply, unless he advances more forcible reasons.

She disapproved the measure, because it were very improper.

Though the fact be extraordinary, it certainly *did* happen.

I shall walk in the fields to-day, unless it
ains.

As the governess were present, the children
behaved properly.

If he acquires riches, they will corrupt his
mind, and be useless to others.

Though he be in adversity, he does not
despond.

If he executes the business well, he shall be
rewarded.

If he acquires knowledge, it will improve his
condition.

Though he calls every day, I will not see
him.

If he was to come, it would give us much
pleasure.

If he do remain quiet, it is because the master
is present.

Unless he complies, no hope remain for him.

If thou live virtuously, thou art happy.

If eating be necessary to man, he ought
to be a glutton.

O that his heart was tender.

As the governess were present, the children
behaved orderly.

Except he comes, we cannot go on with our work.

Unless he studies more, he will never be learned.

Though her chastity be proper, it gives her no claim to praise.

If he is alone, inform him of the circumstance.

Whether thou wast then able to do it, is uncertain.

Was he to examine the affair, the truth must appear.

Would he act so disinterested a part, if he was so circumstanced?

Whether he go to-night or to-morrow is not yet known.

You must not do it, though he presses you yet more earnestly.

He may trifle with this business, till he loses his chance of success.

Be ready to succour such persons who need thy assistance.

They had no sooner risen, but they applied themselves to their studies.

Such men that act treacherously, ought to be avoided.

He feared lest you would forsake him.

This is no other but the gate of Paradise.

Though he afflict me so, will I trust in him.

We cannot attend to the one or the other.

I doubt not but that he is possessed of merit.

He is not as diligent and learned as his brother.

I must be so candid to own that I have been mistaken.

The one is equally deserving as the other.

It is so clear as I need not explain it.

As far as I am able to judge, he acquitted himself honourably.

I do not doubt but that I shall succeed.

He would not do it himself, nor let me do it.

He must go himself or send his servant.

There is no condition so secure as cannot admit of change.

He was as angry as he could not speak.

He is not as eminent and as much esteemed as he thinks himself to be.

The multitude rebuked them, because they should hold their peace.

They will not believe but what I have been in fault.

This is the man as I met.

Wait whilst I come.

RULE XX.

The business was much better executed by his brother than he.

They are much greater gainers than me by this unexpected event.

They know how to write as well as him ; but he is a much better grammarian than them.

RULE XXI.

These counsels were the dictates of virtue, and the dictates of true honour.

We must guard against either too great severity, or facility of manners.

Verily, there is a reward for the righteous ! There is a God that judgeth in the earth.

By these happy labours, they who sow and reap will rejoice together.

Averse either to contradict or blame, the too complaisant man goes along with the manners that prevail.

In all stations and conditions, the important relations take place, of masters and servants, and husbands, and wives, and parents and children,

and brothers and friends, and citizens and subjects.

Avarice and cunning may acquire an estate ; but avarice and cunning cannot gain friends.

A taste for useful knowledge, will provide for us a great and noble entertainment, when others leave us.

RULE XXII.

He is more bold and active, but not so wise and studious as his companion.

Sincerity is as valuable, and even more valuable, than knowledge.

Neither has he, nor any other persons, suspected so much dissimulation.

Several alterations and additions have been made to the work.

No person was ever so perplexed, or sustained the mortifications, as he has done to-day.

We hear the sound of the wind, but we cannot tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth.

The first proposal was essentially different, and inferior to the second.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES IN
SYNTAX.

He may pursue what diversions he please. The aristocracy of England is wealthy. Each individual of the company were gratified. His mind and spirit is invincible. The train of our ideas are often interrupted. He need not be in so much haste. George or I is the person. Those set of books was a valuable present. His conduct evinced the most extreme vanity. These trees are remarkable tall. I was informed about it. This is he who I gave the book to. Eliza always appears amiably. Bid him come to me. The master requested him and I to read more distinctly. It was us who went there. Thy rod and thy staff they comfort me. Him being in the country, I cannot comply with your request. She is free of pain. Who shall I give it to? I wrote to and cautioned the captain against it. All of them were older than me. Abuse of mercies ripen us for judgment. All is going to *set out*. I find much difficulty of doing it.

Every deed and every motive were good. If he does but approve my endeavours, it will be an ample reward. Unless he mean what he says he is doubly faithless. I cannot admit of the propriety of the measure. What signifies their opinions? Both him and his son are men of business. Is your father and mother well? The Lord Mayor accompanied by the city officers, were at the hall. I and my uncle and aunt are often interrupted at their meals. Upon seeing I he turned pale. William and I am cousins. Neither of them are remarkable for punctuality. He or I rides through the grounds every day. You and he is to settle the business. You, sir, who was present, has a right to speak concerning that affair. Request them children who are talking to be silent. Whom is there that never commits a fault? Who made that noise? Not me. Of whom did you buy that hat? Of a hatter, he who lives in Cheapside. He enters deeper into the subject than his brother. I never before saw such beautiful trees. This is my wife's brother's partner's house. Give me hold of it. It was no other but the king himself. Was yqu present at last meeting?

A second deluge learning thus o'er-run,
And the Monks finish'd what the Goths begun.

For why did he postpone it? After I visited the Continent I returned back to London. The court of France, who gave the order, were certainly blameworthy. Such among us who follow that profession. The assembly who met yesterday. David, the son of Jesse, was the youngest of his brothers. He is by this time arrived. He was sharpening of his instrument. Neither good or evil come of themselves. The subject will clearly be understood after it has diligently been studied. They have done their best, and should be not reproached for not doing more. I do not approve of it. It was him who spoke first. If there was no cowardice there would be little insolence. He or you is sure to be blamed. If one takes a wrong method at first it will lead them astray. Town or country are equally agreeable to me. She or her sisters was present. His being at enmity with Cæsar and Antony were the cause of perpetual discord. If thou have borne him hence, tell me where thou hast laid him. To do to others as we would they should to us. Sincerity is as valuable, and even

more valuable, than knowledge. No person was ever so perplexed, or sustained the mortifications, as he has done to day. Whatever we do secretly, shall be displayed and heard in the clearest light. They enjoy also a free constitution and laws. Several alterations and additions have been made to the work.

SUPERFLUOUS AND LOW EXPRESSIONS.

EXAMPLES FOR CORRECTION.

They both met. Reckon up my account. Fill that glass full. It is evident he was the first aggressor. She threw it right in his face. Give me this here, take that there. You have got the money. They were conversing together. He descended down the steps. For why do you ask me? You are the tallest of all the family. Nothing else but that would satisfy him. He called on me for to ask my opinion. The latter end of that man is peace. What do you want it for? The subject-matter of his sermon was excellent. Are you going up to London? The *stolen* goods were restored again.

EXAMPLES OF BAD ARRANGEMENT
AND AMBIGUITY.

He has gone through the six first books of Simson's Euclid. Lysias promised to his father that he would never forsake his friends. The eagle killed the hen, and ate her in her own nest. You suppose him younger than I. The Divine Being heapeth favours upon his servants ever liberal and faithful. Solomon the son of David, who built the temple of Jerusalem, was the richest monarch of the Jewish people. When our friendship is considered, how is it possible that I should not grieve for his loss. The soldier with a single companion, who passed for the bravest man in the regiment, offered his services. The first care of Aurēlius was to marry his daughter Lucilla once more to Claudius Pompēiānus, a man of misfortune, &c. The senate of Rome ordered that no part of it should be rebuilt: it was demolished to the ground, so that travellers are unable to say where Carthage stood at this day.

There is one or two chapters yet to be read. Whose brother was Remus? Romulus. Neither man nor woman were admitted. Neither the master nor his pupils is come. She is the same lady who sung so sweetly. Whether they go or stay makes no difference to me. There was but four witnesses. I have been to see the coronation, and a fine sight it is. He is taller nor me.

For ever in this humble cell,
Let thee and I, my fair one, dwell.

I had much rather not walk this morning. The three first books are well written. He travelled all over the country. He is a fine old veteran. The neighbourhood was deluged with the bursting of the river bank. He, though unknown to us, we highly respect. This house is to let. Of two evils choose the least. Whenever I pass the house he is always at the door. Henry is a dutiful and affectionate boy. Joseph will make a better painter than a lawyer. The persons who conscience and virtue support, smile at the caprices of fortune. I am purposed to do *it*. *He* of all others made the greatest figure in *the* company. As you are spectator-general, I

reply to thee in the following case. They were deserted from the post of duty. Our cups are quite empty. Where do you come from? Thomas is not as docile as his brother. The enemy is not as near as we expected them to be. This is the duke's of Bridgwaters canal. The subject now lays before us. You have not done nothing to-day.

He, in all nature I explore,
He, in all creatures I adore,
Around, beneath, above.

Woe is I, for I am undone. Neither he nor his brother pursued their first intention. Henry at first, though he showed an unwillingness, yet afterwards he granted his request. Edward is eight years older than him. I spoke to none but he. He was banished England. John reads pretty. Come here, James. Where are you going, Thomas? Vice and folly produces mischief. The Lord Mayor or some of the aldermen were expected to have been present. William and me are to go home. I had the physician, the surgeon's, and the apothecarys assistance. The Lords house have finished their business. He dare not act otherwise than he does. A good and a wise *man is never less alone than when alone.* Him

whom they seek is in the house. He is chosen a speaker of the house of commons. They or he are much to be blamed. Let each stand in their rank. A pillar sixty foot high. Only few seems to notice them. The troop consist of fifty men. They behaved noble in the affair. This is a very universal opinion. After who is he seeking? Lucetta is a modest woman, whom, if we flatter, she will be disconcerted. Thomas and James have sold his land. This work is easier performed than that. Who are you? says I. He acted bolder than was expected. We begun the harvest yesterday. She had no sooner entered but she told me the reason of her visit. He put it in his pocket. Lord, Byron the poet's works.

Shall then this verse to future age pretend?
Thou wert my guide, philosopher, and friend.

He was very dexterous in smelling out the designs of others. I saw James and his sister both walking together. He knows nothing on it. Belisarius was general of all the forces under the emperor Justinian the First, a man of rare valour. Is not thy wickedness great, and thine iniquities infinite? Thou art the person who

were here last year. It was they as did it. A noble spirit disdaineth the malice of fortune ; his greatness of soul is not to be cast down. The library will be arranged in them beautiful rooms. From whence came they ? I shall not go whilst to-morrow. Who do you lodge with ? I know who it was who said it. He was born at London, but he died in Bath. The family who I attend is going on the Continent. If he be sincere, I am satisfied. I am the man who calls the hour of the night. I only spoke a few words on the subject. Her father and her mother were at church. It is difficult to agree his conduct with his professed principles. Who are you looking for ? This is lately come in fashion. It is no more but his due. They have lived several years at Holland. Flatterers flatter as long, and no longer, than they have expectations of gain. He is a man whom, as far as my observations extend, deserves your regard. John told the same story as you told. Let your promises be such that you can perform. This is the largest tree which I have ever seen. This was a cause in which justice exerted his power. After the most straitest sect of our religion. His whole life was spent in doing the good. You should

have given notice of the pupil leaving school. Art thou him that I saw yesterday? The lines are Johnson's, our great lexicographer's and moralist's. I shall be done my work this evening. They thought it to be I. There is, in fact, no impersonal verbs. We were apprehensive lest some misfortune had befallen you. A man may see a metaphor or an allegory in a picture, as well as read them in a description. The girl her book is torn in pieces. He which commands himself commands the whole world. I offer observations which a long and chequered pilgrimage have enabled me to make on man. Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory. He acted friendly and upright in the business. Though he was a son, yet learned he obedience by the things which he suffered. A horse and ass. It is about a month ago that I have seen him. Which be the oldest of the two? To be good and to do good is the great end of life. Every means were used to reclaim the prodigal. Five and seven makes twelve, and one make thirteen. The number of the names together were about an hundred and twenty. Neither in this world, neither in the world to come. He mentioned it

over again. Lift up your book. And the third part of the stars were smitten.

We have strict statues and most biting laws,
Which for this nineteen years we have let sleep.

A circle, a square, a triangle, or a hexagon, please the eye by their regularities. Noah, for his godliness, and his family were the only persons preserved from the flood. It is true what he says, but it is not applicable to the point. Did you see the thunder and lightning last night? Never as I know of. You are a much greater loser than me by him. On either side of the river was there the tree of life. By continual mortifying our corrupt affections. A stone is heavy and the sand weighty; but a fool's wrath is heavier than them both. Do you believe the tale what he tells? Either of you were as free as they are. Excellent well, my lord. What then are their use? Father, says he, what brings you here? Rapt into future times the bard begun. I have received no letter, neither from him nor his brother. Nevertheless, Asa his heart was perfect with the Lord. What separates France from Spain? The Pyrenees mountains.

Whoever the king favours,
The cardinal will find employment for,
And far enough from court.

The duke had not behaved with that loyalty as was expected. To-morrow is Sunday. He did not know who to suspect. The concourse of people were so great, that with difficulty we passed through them. In Iceland is several hot boiling springs. A part of them remain behind. Not to govern his temper or to restrain his tongue were base. The ship Neptune foundered and lost her crew. These pictures of the king were sent to him from Italy. The sewers must be kept so clear as the water may run away. Nobody is so sanguine to hope for it. Fare thee well, brother. There are many shining qualities in the mind of man, but there is none so useful as discretion. Neither he nor his brother were included in the indictment (*inditement*). A new gaol (*jale*) is building. The whole corps (*còre*) are ordered out. Half the company are gone. The viscount (*vicount*) with his suite (*swete*) were in attendance. Who finds him in money? The ene fly. She learned her brother to read. Whet it was I or they is no matter. There remain two points for consideration. Is your brother and sister at home? Who should I see the day, but our old teacher? He is an author I am much pleased with. This is a ladies

kerchief. These are ladies gloves. These field's are your's. He was heard speak in his own defence. He or I are to go. Out of the same mouth proceedeth blessing and cursing. He would have went with us had he been invited. Be that as it will. I only done one exercise. His arguments were what follow.

Friend to my life, which did not you prolong,
The world had wanted many an idle song.

Poverty turns our thoughts too much on the supplying our wants, and riches on the enjoying our superfluities. They or she is at home. A sooner day was proposed. The punishment is suitably to the offence. Was it he who came last? Yes, it was him. Among whom was Mary Magdalen and Mary the mother of James. Go, flee thee away into the land of Judea. There can be no doubt but that the pleasures of the mind exceed those of sense. To despise the poor, or to envy the rich, are marks of a mind little influenced by Christian principles. Whom do you think he is? Enjoying health and to live in peace are very great blessings. I, who temptation surrounded on every side, fell into the snare. Though great has been his disobe-

dience and his folly, yet if he sincerely acknowledges his misconduct, he will be forgiven. This prodigy of learning, this scholar, critic, and antiquarian, were entirely destitute of breeding. What do you think by it? On these causes depend all the happiness or misery which exists among men. Thou, Lord, who hath permitted affliction to come upon us, shall deliver us from it. We touched in Falmouth on our way to Spain. This change is to the better. False sex and queen more perjur'd than them all. Did you wish to see it now? Can it be him? Might I see your drawings? He has written to his father yesterday. I have never an article of that sort. This is quite a summer's day. I cautioned him because he should not do it. Where should I begin from? Love each other. I have no doubt but that he will attend. They declared it treason to speak evil of the king, queen, or his heirs. Nothing is more lovelier than virtue. There was no other paper but this. The ancients asserted that virtue was its own reward. I have drank no spirituous liquors this six years. You was much to blame. Dare he venture? Solid peace and contentment

consists neither in beauty or riches, but in the favour of God. Too much wealth are frequently the occasion of poverty. Either they or he was wrong. The reciprocations of love and friendship between he and I, have been many and sincere. These are the men who you might suppose was the authors of it.

PART V.

EXERCISES IN PARSING, AS IT RESPECTS BOTH
ETYMOLOGY AND SYNTAX.

SECT. I.

Syntactical Parsing Table.

<i>Article.</i>	WHY is it the definite article? Why the indefinite? Why omitted? Why repeated?
<i>Substantive.</i>	Why is it in the possessive case? Why in the objective case? Why in apposition? Why is the apostrophic <i>s</i> omitted?
<i>Adjective.</i>	What is its substantive? Why in the singular, why in the plural number? Why in the comparative degree &c.? Why placed after its substantive? Why omitted? Why repeated?

- pronoun.* What is its antecedent?
 Why is it in the singular, why in
 the plural number?
 Why of the masculine, why of
 the feminine, why of the neuter
 gender?
 Why of the first, of the second, or
 of the third person?
 Why is it in the nominative case?
 Why the possessive? Why the
 objective?
 Why omitted? Why repeated?
- verb.* What is its nominative case?
 What case does it govern?
 Why is it in the singular? Why
 in the plural number?
 Why in the first person, &c.?
 Why is it in the infinitive mood?
 Why in the subjunctive, &c.?
 Why in this particular tense?
 What relation has it to another
 verb, in point of time?
 Why do participles sometimes go-
 vern the objective case?
 Why is the verb omitted? Why
 repeated?

- Adverb.* What is its proper situation ?
Why is the double negative used ?
Why rejected ?
- Preposition.* What case does it govern ?
Which is the word governed ?
Why this preposition ?
Why omitted ? Why repeated ?
- Conjunction.* What moods, tenses, or cases, does
it connect ? And why ? What
mood does it require ? Why
omitted ? Why repeated ?
- Interjection.* Why does the nominative case follow
it ? Why the objective ? Why
omitted ? Why repeated ?

SECT. II.

Specimens of Syntactical Parsing.

Vice degrades us.

Vice is a common substantive of the neuter gender, the third person, in the singular number, and the nominative case. *Degrades* is a regular verb active, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative "vice," according to RULE I, which says ; (here

repeat the rule.) *Us* is a personal pronoun, first person plural, in the objective case, and governed by the active verb, "degrades," agreeably to RULE XI, which says, &c.

He who lives virtuously prepares for all events.

He is a personal pronoun, of the third person, singular number, and masculine gender. *Who* is a relative pronoun, which has for its antecedent "he," with which it agrees in gender and number, according to RULE V, which says, &c. *Lives* is a regular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative "who," according to RULE VI, which says, &c. *Virtuously* is an adverb of quality. *Prepares* is a regular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative "he." *For* is a preposition. *All* is an adjective pronoun, of the indefinite kind, the plural number, and belongs to its substantive, "events," with which it agrees, according to RULE VIII, which says, &c. *Events* is a common substantive, of the third person, in the plural number, and the objective case, governed by the preposition "for," according to RULE XVII, which says, &c.

If folly entice thee, reject its allurements.

If is a copulative conjunction. *Folly* is a common substantive, of the third person, in the singular number, and the nominative case. *Entice* is a regular verb active, subjunctive mood, present tense, third person singular, and is governed by the conjunction “if,” according to RULE XIX, which says, &c. *Thee* is a personal pronoun, of the second person singular, in the objective case, governed by the active verb “entice,” agreeably to RULE XI, which says, &c. *Reject* is a regular active verb, imperative mood, second person singular, and agrees with its nominative “thou,” implied. *Its* is a personal pronoun, third person, singular number, and of the neuter gender, to agree with its substantive “folly,” according to RULE V, which says, &c. It is in the possessive case, governed by the noun “allurements,” agreeably to RULE X, which says, &c. *Allurements* is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, in the plural number, and the objective case, governed by the verb “reject,” according to RULE XI, which says, &c.

*SECT. III.**Exercises on the first, second, third, and fourth
Rules of Syntax.**

1. The contented mind spreads ease and cheerfulness around it.

The school of experience teaches many useful lessons.

In the path of life are many thorns, as well as flowers.

Thou shouldst do justice to all men, even to enemies.

2. Vanity and presumption ruin many a promising youth.

Food, clothing, and credit, are the rewards of industry.

He and William live together in great harmony.

3. No age, nor condition, is exempt from trouble.

Wealth, or virtue, or any valuable acquisition, is not attainable by idle wishes.

4. The British nation is great and generous.

* In parsing these Exercises, the pupil should repeat the respective rules of syntax, and show that they apply to the sentences which he is parsing.

The company is assembled; it is composed of persons possessing very different sentiments.

A herd of cattle, peacefully grazing, affords a pleasing sight.

SECT. IV.

Exercises on the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth Rules of Syntax.

5. The man who is faithfully attached to religion, may be relied on with confidence.

The vices which we should especially avoid, are those which most easily beset us.

6. They who are born in high stations, are not always happy.

Our parents and teachers are the persons whom we ought, in a particular manner, to respect.

If our friend is in trouble, we, whom he knows and loves, may console him.

7. Thou art the man who has improved his privileges, and who will reap the reward.

I am the person, who owns a fault committed and who disdains to conceal it by falsehood.

8. That sort of pleasure weakens and debases the mind.

Even in these times, there are many persons who, from disinterested motives, are solicitous to promote the happiness of others.

SECT. V

Exercises on the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth Rules of Syntax.

9. The restless, discontented person, is not a good friend, a good neighbour, or a good subject.

The young, the healthy, and the prosperous, should not presume on their advantages.

10. The scholar's diligence will secure the tutor's approbation.

The good parent's greatest joy, is, to see his children wise and virtuous.

11. Wisdom and virtue ennoble us. Vice and folly debase us.

Whom can we justly love, as them who have endeavoured to make us wise and happy?

12. When a person has nothing to do, he is almost always tempted to do wrong.

We need not urge Charles to do good; he loves to do it.

We dare not leave our studies without permission.

SECT. VI.

Exercises on the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Rules of Syntax.

13. The business is at length completed ; but long ago, I intended to do it.

I expected to see the king before he left Windsor.

The misfortune did happen : but we early hoped and endeavoured to prevent it.

To have been censured by so judicious a friend, would have greatly discouraged me.

14. Having early disgraced himself, he became mean and dispirited.

Knowing him to be my superior, I cheerfully submitted.

15. We should always prepare for the worst, and hope for the best.

A young man, so learned and virtuous, promises to be a very useful member of society.

When our virtuous friends die, they are not lost for ever ; they are only gone before us to a happier world.

16. Neither threatenings, nor any promises, could make him violate the truth.

Charles is not insincere; and therefore we may trust him.

17. From whom was that information received?

To whom do that house, and those fine gardens, belong?

SECT. VII.

Exercises on the eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, and twenty-second Rules of Syntax.

18. He and I commenced our studies at the same time.

If we contend about trifles, and violently maintain our opinion, we shall gain but few friends.

19. Though James and myself are rivals, we do not cease to be friends.

If Charles acquire knowledge, good manners, and virtue, he will secure esteem.

William is respected, because he is upright and obliging.

20. These persons are abundantly more oppressed than we are.

Though I am not so good a scholar as he

is, I am, perhaps, not less attentive than he, to study.

21. Charles was a man of knowledge, learning, politeness, and religion.

In our travels, we saw much to approve, and much to condemn.

22. The book is improved by many useful corrections, alterations, and additions.

She is more talkative and lively than her brother, but not so well informed, nor so uniformly cheerful.

SECT. VIII.

Promiscuous Exercises in Syntactical Parsing.

They strive to learn. He goes to and fro. To his wisdom we owe our privilege. The proportion is ten to one. He has served them with his utmost ability. When we do our utmost, no more is required. I will submit, for I know submission brings peace. It is for our health to be temperate. O! for better times. I have a regard for him. He is esteemed both on his own account, and on that of his parents. Both of them deserve praise. I rest, then, upon this argument. He arrived then, and not till then.

He wrapped his cloak about him. He sometimes rides about. I have not seen him since that time. Since it must be done, do it willingly. He commenced practice long since. I shall be near you presently. He was near falling from his horse. By what means shall I obtain my object? Regard the quality rather than the quantity of what you read. Yesterday was a fine day. I rode out yesterday. I shall write to-morrow. To-morrow may be brighter than to-day. They travelled further than they intended. Wait till you have further orders. John is writing upon the writing-desk; his writing is better than Joseph's. Virtue is the universal charm. Discomposed thoughts, agitated passions, and ruffled temper, poison every pleasure in life. Patience and diligence, like faith, remove mountains. To be totally indifferent to praise or censure is a real defect in character. The most acceptable sacrifice is that of a contrite and humble heart. Too many of the pretended friendships of youth are mere combinations in pleasure. The intermixture of evil in human society serves to exercise the suffering graces and virtues of the good. The sun, the moon, and the stars, are the glory

of nature. Good order in our affairs, not mean savings, produces great profit. The great business of life is to be employed in doing justly, loving mercy, and walking humbly with our Creator.

In faith and hope the world will disagree,
But all mankind's concern is charity.

True politeness has its seat in the heart. We should endeavour to please, rather than to shine and dazzle. Opportunities occur daily for strengthening in ourselves the habits of virtue. Compassion prompts us to relieve the wants of others. A good mind is unwilling to give pain to either man or beast. Peevishness and passion often produce, from trifles, the most serious mischiefs. Discontent often nourishes passions, equally malignant in the cottage and in the palace. A passion for revenge has always been considered as the mark of a little and mean mind. If greatness flatters our vanity, it multiplies our dangers. To our own failings we are commonly blind. The friendships of young persons are often founded on capricious likings. In your youthful amusements let no unfairness be found. Engrave on your minds this sacred rule: "Do unto others as you wish that they

should do unto you." Truth and candour possess a powerful charm; they bespeak universal favour. After the first departure from sincerity, it is seldom in our power to stop; one artifice generally leads on to another. Temper the vivacity of youth, with a proper mixture of serious thought. The spirit of true religion is social, kind, and cheerful.

Proceed yet farther, and a prospect take
Of the swift stream, and of the standing lake.

Let no compliance with the intemperate mirth of others ever betray you into profane sallies. In preparing for another world, we must not neglect the duties of this life. The manner in which we employ our present time may decide our future happiness or misery. Happiness does not grow up of its own accord; it is the fruit of long cultivation, and the acquisition of labour and care. A plain understanding is often joined with great worth. The brightest parts are sometimes found without virtue or honour. How feeble are the attractions of the fairest form when nothing within corresponds to them! Piety and virtue are particularly graceful and becoming in youth. Can we, untouched by gratitude, view that profusion of good, which the Divine hand pours

around us? There is nothing in human life more amiable and respectable, than the character of a truly humble and benevolent man. What feelings are more uneasy and distressful, than the workings of sour and angry passions. No man can be active in disquieting others, who does not, at the same time, disquiet himself. A life of pleasure and dissipation is an enemy to health, fortune, and character.

If there is a Power above us—
And that there is, all Nature cries aloud
Through all her works,—he must delight in virtue.

To correct the spirit of discontent, let us consider how little we deserve, and how much we enjoy. As far as happiness is to be found on earth, we must look for it, not in the world, or the things of the world; but within ourselves, in our temper, and in our heart. Though bad men attempt to turn virtue into ridicule, they honour it at the bottom of their hearts. Of what small moment to our real happiness, are many of those injuries which draw forth our resentment? In the moments of eager contention, every thing is magnified and distorted in its appearance. Multitudes in the most obscure stations, are not *less eager* in their petty broils, nor less tormented

by their passions, than if princely honours were the prize for which they contend. The smooth stream, the serene atmosphere, the mild zephyr, are the proper emblems of a gentle temper, and a peaceful life. I have always preferred cheerfulness to mirth ; the latter I consider as an act, the former as a habit, of the mind. Were the liar to assert the truth ever so earnestly he would scarcely be believed.

Upon thy mother's knee, a new-born child,
Weeping thou sat'st, whilst all around thee smiled ;
So live, that, sinking into death's long sleep,
Calm thou may'st smile, whilst all around thee weep.

We should be grateful for those dispensations of Providence that teach us humility. No station is so high, no power is so great, no name is so fair, as to prevent men from being hurt by malice and envy. Let no reproach make you lay aside religion ; the frowns of the world are nothing to the smiles of heaven. If thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone. He is of all human beings the happiest who has a conscience untainted by guilt, and a mind so well regulated as to accommodate itself to the will of heaven. Being condemned by his own heart, the wicked

man is completely miserable. Had the man of dissipation listened to the remonstrances of reason, his ruin might have been prevented. Shame being lost, there is little hope that any virtuous principle will be retained. Give me understanding that I may keep thy law. Speaking to the purpose exceeds eloquence. Having obtained the object, which he had so long sought, he gave up his profession, and went to reside with his friend Clifton.

'T is our part
As Christians, to forget the wrongs we feel ;
To pardon trespasses ; our very foes
To love and cherish ; to do good to all ;
Live peaceably ; and be in all acts,
Wise as the serpent, gentle as the dove.

Without love to God, the enjoyment of him is unattainable : now, as, that we may love God, it is necessary to know him ; so, that we may know him, it is necessary to study his works. It is of the utmost importance to us, that we associate principally with the wise and virtuous ; when, therefore, we choose our companions, we ought to be extremely cautious in our selection.

Be not overcome by the injuries you meet with, so as to pursue revenge ; by the disasters of life, so as to sink into despair ; by the evil

examples of the world, so as to follow them in sin. Overcome injuries, by forgiveness; disasters, by fortitude; evil examples, by firmness of principle.

Sobriety of mind is one of those virtues, which the present condition of human life strongly inculcates. The uncertainty of its enjoyments checks presumption; the multiplicity of its dangers demands perpetual caution. Moderation, vigilance, and self-government, are duties incumbent on all; but especially on such as are beginning the journey of life.

The charms and comforts of virtue are inexpressible; and can only be justly conceived by those who possess her. The consciousness of Divine approbation and support, and the steady hope of future happiness, communicate a peace and joy, to which all the delights of the world bear no resemblance.

If we knew how much the pleasures of this life deceive and betray their unhappy votaries; and reflected on the disappointments in pursuit, the dissatisfaction in enjoyment, or the uncertainty of possession, which every where attend them; we should cease to be enamoured with these brittle and transient joys: and should wisely fix

our hearts on those virtuous attainments, which
the world can neither give nor take away.

Order is Heaven's first law ; and this confest,
Some are, and must be, greater than the rest,
More rich, more wise ; but who infers from hence
That such are happier, shocks all common sense.

Needful austerities our wills restrain ;
As thorns fence in the tender plant from harm.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words, health, peace, and competence.
But health consists with temperance alone ;
And peace, Oh, virtue ! peace is all thy own.

On earth, nought precious is obtain'd,
But what is painful too ;
By travel and to travel born,
Our sabbaths are but few.

Who noble ends by noble means obtains,
Or failing, smiles in exile or in chains,
Like good Aurelius, let him reign, or bleed,
Like Socrates, that man is great indeed.

Our hearts are fasten'd to this world,
By strong and endless ties ;
But every sorrow cuts a string,
And urges us to rise.

Oft pining cares in rich brocades are drest,
And diamonds glitter on an anxious breast.

Teach me to feel another's wo,
 To hide the fault I see ;
 That mercy I to others show,
 That mercy show to me.

This day be bread, and peace, my lot ;
 All else beneath the sun
 Thou know'st if best bestow'd or not,
 And let thy will be done.

Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
 As, to be hated, needs but to be seen ;
 Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
 We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

If nothing more than purpose in thy power,
 Thy purpose firm, is equal to the deed :
 Who does the best his circumstance allows,
 Does well, acts nobly ; angels could no more.

In faith and hope the world will disagree
 But all mankind's concern is charity.

To be resign'd when ills betide,
 Patient when favours are denied,
 And pleased with favours giv'n :
 Most surely this is Wisdom's part,
 This is that incense of the heart,
 Whose fragrance smells to Heav'n.

All fame is foreign, but of true desert ;
 Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart.
 One self-approving hour whole years outweighs
 Of stupid starers, and of loud huzzas ;
 And more true joy Marcellus exiled feels,
 Than Cæsar with a senate at his heels.

Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife
Their sober wishes never learn'd to stray ;
Along the cool sequester'd vale of life,
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.

What nothing earthly gives, or can destroy,
The soul's calm sunshine, and the heartfelt joy,
Is virtue's prize.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to thy door ;
Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span ;
Oh ! give relief, and Heav'n will bless thy store.

Who lives to nature, rarely can be poor ;
Who lives to fancy, never can be rich.

When young, life's journey I began,
The glitt'ring prospect charm'd my eyes ;
I saw, along th' extended plain,
Joy after joy successive rise.

But soon I found 't was all a dream ;
And learn'd the fond pursuit to shun,
Where few can reach their purposed aim,
And thousands daily are undone.

'T is greatly wise to talk with our past hours ;
And ask them what report they bore to Heav'n.

All nature is but art, unknown to thee ;
All chance, direction which thou canst not see ;
All discord, harmony not understood ;
All partial evil, universal good.

Heav'n's choice is safer than our own ;
Of ages past inquire :

What the most formidable fate ?
" To have our own desire."

If ceaseless, thus, the fowls of heav'n he feeds,
If o'er the fields such lucid robes he spreads ;
Will he not care for you, ye faithless, say ?
Is he unwise ? or, are ye less than they ?

The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue etherial sky,
And spangl'd heav'ns, a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim :
Th' unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's pow'r display,
And publishes to ev'ry land,
The work of an Almighty hand.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,
And, nightly, to the list'ning earth,
Repeats the story of her birth.

PART VI.

EXERCISES IN PROSODY.

1. Of how many parts does Prosody consist?
2. What is Accent?
3. What is Quantity?
4. What is Emphasis?
5. What are Pauses?
6. In what do Tones consist?
7. What is the difference between Prose Poetry?
8. How many Verses form a Couplet?
9. What is a Stanza?
10. What is the difference between Iam Trochaic, Anapæstic, and Dactylic verse?
11. Name the metre which is used in the following verses, and divide them into their proper feet.

Daughter of Jove, relentless pow'r,
Thou tamer of the human breast,
Whose iron scourge and tort'ring hour
The bad affright, afflict the best!

Bound in thy adamantine chain,
The proud are taught to taste of pain ;
And purple tyrants vainly groan
With pangs unfelt before, unpitied and alone.

By the streams that ever flow,
By the fragrant winds that blow
O'er th' Elysian flow'rs ;
By those happy souls who dwell
In yellow meads of Asphodel,
Or Amaranthine bow'rs :
By the heroes' armed shades,
Glitt'ring through the gloomy glades ;
By the youths that dy'd for love,
Wandering in the myrtle grove,
Restore, restore Eurydice to life ;
O take the husband, or return the wife !

The Assyrian came down like the wolf on the fold,
And his cohorts were gleaming in purple and gold ;
And the sheen of their spears was like stars on the sea,
When the blue wave rolls nightly on deep Galilee.

Like the leaves of the forest when summer is green,
That host with their banners at sunset were seen :
Like the leaves of the forest when autumn hath blown,
That host on the morrow lay wither'd and strown.

For the Angel of Death spread his wings on the blast,
And breathed in the face of the foe as he pass'd ;
And the eyes of the sleepers wax'd deadly and chill,
And their hearts but once heav'd, and for ever grew still.

And there lay the steed with his nostril all wide,
But through it there roll'd not the breath of his pride ;
And the foam of his gasping lay white on the turf,
And cold as the spray of the rock-beating surf.

And there lay the rider distorted and pale,
With the dew on his brow, and the rust on his mail;
And the tents were all silent, the banners alone,
The lances unlifted, the trumpet unblown.

And the widows of Ashur are loud in their wail,
And the idols are broke in the temple of Baal;
And the might of the Gentile, unsmote by the sword,
Hath melted like snow in the glance of the Lord.

Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the Queen!

Sound an alarm to the slaves of a tyranny!
Let the defender of liberty rise!

PART VII.

EXERCISES IN PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALS.

COMMA.

THE tutor by instruction and discipline, lays the foundation of the pupil's future honour.

Self-conceit, presumption and obstinacy, blast the prospect of many a youth.

Deliberate slowly, execute promptly.

To live soberly, righteously and piously comprehends the whole of our duty.

The path of piety and virtue pursued with a firm and constant spirit will assuredly lead to happiness.

Continue my dear child to make virtue the principal study.

Peace of mind being secured we may smile at misfortunes.

He who is a stranger to industry may possess but he cannot enjoy.

Beware of those rash and dangerous con-

nexions which may afterwards load thee with dishonour

SEMICOLON.

The path of truth is a plain and a safe path ;
that of falsehood is a perplexing maze.

Modesty is one of the chief ornaments of youth and has ever been esteemed a presage of rising merit.

Heaven is the region of gentleness and friendship, hell of fierceness and animosity.

COLON.

Often is the smile of gaiety assumed whilst the heart aches within though folly may laugh guilt will sting.

There is no mortal truly wise and restless at the same time wisdom is the repose of minds.

PERIOD.

We ruin the happiness of life when we attempt to raise it too high a tolerable and comfortable state is all that we can propose to ourselves on earth peace and contentment not bliss nor transport are the full portion of man perfect joy is reserved for heaven.

INTERROGATION AND EXCLAMATION.

To lie down on the pillow after a day spent in
 patience in beneficence and in piety how
 sweet it is

We wait till to-morrow to be happy alas why
 to-day shall we be younger are we sure we
 shall be healthier will our passions become
 milder and our love of the world less

To each his sufferings all are men
 Condemn'd alike to groan
 The tender for another's pain
 'Th' unfeeling for his own
 Yet ah why should they know their fate
 Since sorrow never comes too late
 And happiness too swiftly flies
 Thought would destroy their paradise
 No more where ignorance is bliss
 'Tis folly to be wise

Now the golden Morn aloft
 Waves her dew-bespangled wing
 With vermil cheek and whisper soft
 She wooes the tardy Spring
 Till April starts and calls around
 The sleeping fragrance from the ground
 And lightly o'er the living scene
 Scatters his freshest tenderest green

New-born flocks in rustic dance
 Frisking ply their feeble feet
 Forgetful of their wintry trance
 The birds his presence greet

But chief the skylark warbles high
His trembling thrilling ecstasy
And lessening from the dazzled sight
Melts into air and liquid light

Write the following paragraphs with the proper stops and capitals:—

there were two very powerful tyrants engaged in a perpetual war against each other the name of the first was luxury and of the second avarice the aim of each of them was no less than universal monarchy over the hearts of mankind luxury had many generals under him who did him great service as pleasure mirth pomp and fashion avarice was likewise very strong in his officers being faithfully served by hunger industry care and watchfulness he had likewise a privy counsellor who was always at his elbow and whispering something or other in his ear the name of this privy counsellor was poverty as avarice conducted himself by the counsels of poverty his antagonist was entirely guided by the dictates and advice of plenty who was his first counsellor and minister of state that concerted all his measures for him and never departed out of his sight.

the moon is in her summer glow
 but hoarse and high the breezes blow
 and racking o'er her face the cloud
 varies the tincture of her shroud
 on barnards towers and tees stream
 she changes as a guilty dream
 when conscience with remorse and fear
 goads sleeping fancys wild career
 her light seem'd now the blush of shame
 seemd now fierce angers darker flame
 shifting that shade to come and go
 like apprehensions hurried glow
 then sorrows livery dims the air
 and dies in darkness like despair
 such varied hues the warder sees
 reflected from the woodland tees
 then from old baliols tower looks forth
 sees the clouds mustering in the north
 hears upon turret roof and wall
 by fits the plashing rain drop fall
 lists to the breezes boding sound
 and wraps his shaggy mantle round

i despaired at first said the corporal of being
 able to bring back your honour any kind of in-
 telligence concerning the poor sick lieutenant is
 he in the army then said my uncle toby he is
 said the corporal and in what regiment said my
 uncle toby ill tell your honour replied the corpo-
 ral every thing straight forward as I learnt it
 then trim ill fill another pipe said my uncle toby
and not interrupt thee till thou hast done so sit

down at thy ease trim in the window seat and
begin thy story again the corporal made his old
bow which generally spoke as plain as a bow
could speak it your honour is good and having
done that he sat down as he was ordered and
began the story to my uncle toby over again in
pretty nearly the same words

Divide the following poem into its verses, and
put the proper stops and capitals :—

vital spark of heavenly flame quit oh quit this
mortal frame trembling hoping lingering flying
oh the pain the bliss of dying cease fond nature
cease thy strife and let me languish into life hark
they whisper angels say sister spirit come away
what is this absorbs me quite steals my senses
shuts my sight drowns my spirits draws my breath
tell me my soul can this be death the world re-
cedes it disappears heaven opens on my eyes my
ears with sounds seraphic ring lend lend your
wings i mount i fly o grave where is thy victory
o death where is thy sting.

THE END.

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